PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Data, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,759—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 p.m. 1906.				
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10326
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6355
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	6281	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7 31		
16th "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	6281	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Suez Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually for TUNISIANS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co



COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
VARNA	4,255	Seillier	17th May "
MEKA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

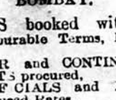
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	23th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 635, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
* NUBIA	Mr. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	H. J. Garrick	3.69	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	4th June
† SINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5106	23rd June
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	7091	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	H. G. Garrick	3093	28th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	22nd Sept.
SINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5106	3rd October
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	7091	23rd "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passages etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	12 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	6 Apr.	3 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East Africa ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Calleiani	7600	9th April 1906
MARQUERHEM	A. Bilaffer	6766	20th "
PERSIA	P. Oragiosto	5394	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radoolovio	5851	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Stoich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
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PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc, etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
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Telephone No. 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen," Bombay.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ..... per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil ..... per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar ..... per Bot.	1 0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) ..... per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES ..... per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 6
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ... . per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt ..... per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins	0 12

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this state ment.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H L BATLIWALLA, Worli Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the ROYAL VISIT FUND will be held in the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on THURSDAY the 5th Instant, at 5-21 P. M., Bombay Time, for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions for the adoption of the final accounts of the Fund and for the disposal of the surplus balance.

W. D SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
M. C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 Noon (S. T.) on the 9th May, 1906, for a contract in connection with the Post Office stables for the SUPPLY of the following articles :—

1. GRASS.
2. GRAIN.
3. STABLE GEAR.

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p. m.

G S. HOOPER,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, G. P. Office,
Dated 31st March, 1906,

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the timings of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be slightly revised from MONDAY, the 9th April, 1906.
Detailed timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay 31st March, 1906

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1906 at 2-30 P. M (S. T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1906.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES.

LOWER COLABA.

HORSE FOOD.

FRESH CRUSHED prepared HORSE FOOD, the most nutritious and invigorating food in the market especially adapted for Horses is highly recommended and widely patronised. It builds up the muscular and other tissues of the body and keeps the animal healthy, hardy and fat.

ENHARDI.

This preparation is fast being known as the best condition Powder Extant. It is a preparation that can be made for fattening stock on curing disease in every case when food and medicine can be of any use whatever. Rs. 0-14 0 per box of one lb.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a Building on PRINCESS STREET, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received on THURSDAY the 5th April, 1906, at 1 P. M. at the Office of the Undersigned.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred).
Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (Three) per each set.
The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY.
F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., M.S.E., (London).
Architect &c.,
Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay 2nd April, 1906

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1905, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 5th April, 1906, at the register Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st April, 1906, on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. C. WRIGHT.
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, for the SUPPLY during the official year 1906-07 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS, of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.
2 Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rupees (500) Five hundred will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted, for the due performance of the contract.
3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit.
4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL.
Superintendent of stationery.
Office of the Superintendent of Stationery,
Town Hall, Bombay, 30th March. 1906.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN THE MARKET SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD C.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION Scheme which provides for Police Accommodation within an area estimated to contain 1304 Square Yards or thereabouts and situated within the market Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay.
The area comprised in the said Scheme forms part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees and known as Scheme II and is within the following limits :—
All the lands bounded on and towards the North by Ward Nos 1035 and 1084, Lohar Chawl Street, and New Road No. 6.
And on and towards the East by New Road No. 5 and land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees.
And on and towards the South by land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees and Pickett Road.
And on and towards the West by Ward Nos. 912 and 1084 and Lohar Chal Street.
And that the Office of the said Board situated in Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, and a plan of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1906.

G. OWEN DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 35 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the building, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
N. B.—Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Connaught Mill Company Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 17th day of April, 1906, at 5 P. M. (Standard Time) for the PURPOSE of passing the following or such modified resolution as the meeting may deem expedient as a special resolution :

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following :—
(a) The following article shall be inserted after article (7) namely (7a) :—"The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unavailable by assets or reducing the liability on the shares or cancelling unissued shares or otherwise as may seem expedient.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

			H. M.	Time.
Bombay	G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	
Poona	S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H. M.
		dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli	"	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore	"	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

				Time.
Bangalore	S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli	"	dep.	12 50	
Poona		arr.	6 20	H. M.
	G. I. P. R.	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay		arr.	10 50	

Single journey through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.
3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.
The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—
For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.
For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.
For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.
If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.
4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. [illegible] and Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS really laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. [illegible] Parbhoo, 17 Borbhat Street, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. ALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS, Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Malows St. H. KAPS & Co.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 1 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Porcelaine, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India Proficient in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseille.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philli-pines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of Goods, sale of produce, or other business, to [illegible]

[illegible] WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904	
ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£38,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OH WHERE CAN I GET? Reliable, Stylish, and moderately priced ——. Unreliable Machine made stuff not required. Read below.

HERE WE ARE. At your Service. Madam, Sir, Handsewn and Handmade on the latest English and American Principles. Boots Shoes Leather, Canvas, Wooden, and Steel Trunks. Suit, Shirt, and Dress cases. Gladstone, Kit, and other Bags. Holdalls, Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes. Gaiters. Belts, Purses, Cigar Cases. Key Chains, Watch Guards, Driving Whips, Hunting Thongs, Soiled Linen Bags, Pocket Books, Miscellaneous Leather Goods—Pin to an anchor—— Harness, Saddlery. Etc. Best material, Reliable workmanship, Moderate Prices. J. OAKES and Co.—59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLEASE READ THIS. Our great Success is our recommendation. We are the peoples' leading, stylish, and right up to date Manufacturers and Repairers. Read advertisement above.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE &c. FOR SALE and on HIRE

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, [illegible] should insist on getting this and no other. [illegible] be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary by G. U. Pope	3	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	8
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND......	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be had on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
CASSELL'S NEW DICTIONARY OF COOKERY. With Numerous Illustrations and E Plates in Colours ...	5
CASSELL'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA. Concise and Comprehensive, Illustrated...	5 4
WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN. By E. J. Hardy, Author of "How to be Happy though Married." ...	0 14
NERO. By Stephen Phillips ...	3 15
THE HAPPY MOTORIST. By Filson Young.	3 1
MODERN HINDUISM; An account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus in Northern India. By W. J. Wilkins. New Edition ...	5 10
A PEOPLE AT SCHOOL. By H. Fielding Hall ...	8 12
FRENCH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. By Henry Frantz. With Coloured and other Illustrations ...	6 9
MY LIFE. A Record of Events and Opinions. By Alfred Russel Wallace. 2 vols. With Portraits ...	12 0
HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINA. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. With Illustrations...	4 6
A GAY DOG. Pictured by Cecil Aldin...	3 12
THE ZOO. A Scamper. By Walter Emanuel. With Illustrations by John Hassall ...	2 3
A PATRICK'S DAY HUNT. By Martin Ross and E. Somerville ...	4 8
TURNING FOR BEGINNERS. By J. Lukin, B. A. ...	1 5
THE WHY and WHEREFORE OF BRIDGE. Atchison and Lindsell ...	2 3
PUBLIC SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK, 1906. ...	2 3
BEAUTY OF FIGURE and HOW TO ACQUIRE IT. By Deborah Primrose, Illustrated ...	2 3
TOMMY BROWN. A Bad Boy's Memoirs. By Aitken Murray ...	0 7
THE THREAD OF GOLD. By the Author of the "House of Quiet" ...	7 0
ROUND ABOUT MY PEKING GARDEN. By Mrs. Archibald Little. With Coloured Frontispiece and other Illustrations....	11

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORODINE

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE
Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2119 tons, Captain M H Ranson sailed yesterday, for Leith, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 938 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain T S Mylerist, will sail to-day, for Jedah &c, with a general cargo and 109 passengers.

The steamer Dunolly, 2127 tons, Captain B W Young, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 22nd March with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4797 tons, Captain R C Medani, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 20th February, with a general cargo.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 3044 tons, Captain O Canepa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 18th March with a general cargo and passengers.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain A Coghis arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 15th March with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Dunolly s...........	Young	Calcutta, Mar 22
4	DiBalduino s.........	Canepa	Genoa, Mar 18
	Lhasa s.........	Rothwell	Karachi, Apr 2
	Ischia s.........	Coglisto	Hongkong, Mar 15
	Austria s.........	Cellidani	Kobe, Feb 20

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Ailsacraig s	Moody	Calcutta
	Dunrobin s.........	Ransom.........	Leith

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Ramagi, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Naderi, Mylerist, for Jedah, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Maria Valerie, for Trieste, &c
„ Gisela, for Calcutta
„ Ujina, for Calcutta, &c
„ Sutton Hall, for Karachi
„ Akbar, for Aden
„ Ville-de-Majunga, for Havre, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

28	Clan Leslie	Bombay
28	Vortigern	Calcutta
31	Marksburg	London
31	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
April 2	Manora	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, arrived at London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Chartered steamer Netherton arrived at Kobe, on the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2763 cwt oil cake The New Mofussil Co, 4 bales wool Gadmal Gulnanmul, 29 bales wool M Rahimtoolla, 1750 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 65 bales wool F K Campbell and Co. 75 bales wool. K B Telang, 100 cwt gum Hirji Virdhare.

FOR LONDON.

Franconia s—1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy, 17 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co. 36 bales juttes Gell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Franconia s—5 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 330 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co, 165 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co, 110 bales cotton Bomonjee and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co, 110 bales cotton Glade and Co, 501 cwt mustard seed A Blascheck and Co, 500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co, 100 cwt gum M J Joemabhoy and Co, 65 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co, 300 bales hemp G Madhowjee, 200 bales hemp and 100 bale aloe fibre Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR SPAIN

Nubia s—13500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 1 pot rosa oil Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Ola Chatham s—900 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co, 1000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy, 75 tons old iron J Lalloobhoy, 2000 cwt rapeseed Valkart Brothers, 3000 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—495 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 440 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co, 784 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

Maria Valerie s—900 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co., 329 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co, 1300 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 290 bales cotton Bamjee and Co

Maria Valerie s—1000 cwt castorseed and 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co. 450 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co, 2700 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—385 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co. 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Austria s—338 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 616 cwt myrabollam Valkart Brothers

FOR ODESSA.

Austria s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Austria s—2250 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiry

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton The New Mufussil Co. 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co. 2631 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia s—400 bales twist Mon Kien

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Maria Valerie s—400 bales skins salted Max Klien

FOR KOBE.

Kalibia s—200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 200 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co, 225 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 3562 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR MOJI.

Kalibia s—223 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG

Tientsin s—150 cwt sharkfins K N Meanu, 36 cwt fennel seed and 6 7 cwt coplate M M Essabhoy, 122 cwt bysabole D Vallybhoy and Co, 1 1-4 cwt ivory F Khoopchand, 1 1-4 cwt ivory M E Ilias

FOR SHANGHAI

Tientsin s—76 cwt twist Tal ti and Co

FOR MELBOURNE.

Grantly Hall s—4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Trentsin s—25 cwt gum H A H Joosaff

In India we want the rat exterminated; it is the rabbit they would rather do without in Australia. The "Australian Review of Review" says that steps are being taken on a large scale to banish him altogether. Negotiations are stated to be in progress with an expert attached to the Pasteur Institute in Paris to come over to Australia to try to exterminate "bunny" by spreading contagious diseases amongst his tribe. We take it the expert aforesaid will see to it that the germ which is to prove fatal to the rabbit will confine its destructive attentions within the immediate circle of the rabbit world.

The Reports on European education in India all call attention to the fact that Europeans will not take up teaching as a profession, and one does not wonder at it. The position is a serious one, and should be taken in hand at once. Burma alone seems well off, and that because of its admirable system of training schools, Government and aided and its half salary grant system for certificated teachers. This system, which is the keynote of the whole question, was long ago introduced into Burma and its adoption in a somewhat, extended form was urged by the Committee on European Education appointed in 1902 under Mr. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, as its President. The failure on the part of the Government of India to sanction this part of the revised Code would seem to be in fact a serious mistake. Till this system is introduced, European Code will be useless, and there will be no teachers to give effect to it. Burma fortunately has strongly represented its case, and it has been allowed to retain the features which have made its system a success.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	91 1-8	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.........	106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	68 3-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 11-16	= — 1-16
3 months hence	29 3-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York.........	64 1-4	— — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= + 1
Berlin „	20·48 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England.........	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3 do	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 do	= unchanged
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 do	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	3 do	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for S. America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 April sellers steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £90-10-0
Yellow metal 7 5-8

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 42 5-8 — 1-8 A-M sellers quiet
Brown 40 — 1-4 A-M sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1-2 — 3-4 A-M value, dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16 — 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6·04. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 13,000. Futures closed dull.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·86	5·87	5·89
+1	+1	+2
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·89	5·86	5·71
+1	+1	+2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·66	5·65	5·65
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000
Do last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do do Continent	26,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·65—10	} a
Futures, month of July	10·96—7	
Do. do Dec	10·43—1	

Sa Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later owing to official weather reports considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-8—3
Futures, month of May	11·09—5
Do. do. July	11·19—5
Tone at close.........	steady

Neill's Report. Old crop sufficient. New hopeful.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 3rd April 1906:—

Cotton.........	18,706	bales.
Wheat	4,209	cwts.
Linseed	33,448	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.........	2,934	do
Gingellyseed	1,956	do
Poppyseed	236	do
Groundnut	212	do
Castorseed	6,877	do
Rice	41,070	do
Myrabollams	4,592	do
Cottonseed	12,945	do
Mowraseed	24	do
Gram.........	1,378	do
Joowar	4,543	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	...	...	1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 5-32d to 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do.			1s. 4d to 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.			169 1-4d to 1-2d.
Marcks 3 do. do.			138 1-2d.
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			149
Shanghai 30 do			198
Japan 30 do			150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 99-8
1st Settlement, 30th April 99-8

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 22nd	„	do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready ...	7 14 0
Forward May...	8 4 6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore May	6 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore do	7 3 0
Yellow Guzerat do	7 6 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready ...	8 0 0
Forward May	8 1 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready ...	34 8 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone dull.	
Mowree Khandeish ...	45 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	45 0 0
25 do. do ...	44 0 0
50 do. do ...	43 0 0
Black Kutnee ...	41 0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	2,000 „

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·84	5·85	5·87
—2	—2	—2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·87	5·84	5·69
—2	—2	—2
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·64	5·63	5·63
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. There is little change in quotations and only a moderate turnover in ready cotton is reported. Forward there is nothing doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	195	185	...	Ready.
Bengals(M.-G.)Ry. terms...	202	192	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	201	191	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	215	209	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	210	203	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	212	205	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	209	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	215	209	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	213	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	226	220	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	267	262	259	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	221	215	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	213	206	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	...	...	257	25th. May
Westerns ...	...	...	226	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	mutilated
Surats	mutilated
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been.........	steady.
2 1/2 per cent Consols.........	91 1-6
3 per cent Rentes.........	99 1-4.
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	68 3-8
Bar Silver.........	29 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay.........	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,440
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,1[illegible]
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£9
National Bank of India.........	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	12

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ...	11,000	100	100	[illegible] xd	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. and Valley Ry. Co. ...	4,000	500	500	12-8	5[illegible]
	2,000	500	500	10	45[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GINWALLA—Dinshaw Furdoonji of Broach, died last night. Funeral this afternoon. Karelwadi near Panday's Dharamsala.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RYAN—March 28, at Sialkot, to Conductor and Mrs E J Ryan, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

MORGAN—April 1, at 182, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Phillip Arthur Le Patourel Morgan, the dearly beloved only son of P J Morgan, Commander A S N Co, age 7 years and 8 months.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 7-56m., 9-1s. Low water, 2-33m., 2-14s.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)
Royal Visit Fund meeting, Corporation Hall, 5-21 p.m. (B.T.)
"Jumble Sale" at St. John's Hospital, Umerkhadi, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the common jury are required to attend at the High Court th (Thursday) morning at 11-30, instead of at 10-30.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Miss Lowndes on "Love, the Mainspring of Woman's Life" to-day, at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. N. M. Patel, The Lily, Cumballa Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During March, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary, was 3,154. Among them the number of new admission was 675; classified as follows:—Bhattias, 75; Vanias, 87; Brahmins, 105; Lohanas, 90; other castes, 318. Total 675. The average daily attendance was 102.

A FATAL SLIP.—Bhow Anna, a Hindu labourer, aged 35 years, while working on Tuesday, upon a scaffold in the Rachel Sassoon Mills at Chinchpoogli, had an accidental slip and fell on the ground from a considerable height. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, of fracture of the skull.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. General will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Merrali Carrim, a carpenter, residing at Dongri Street, has reported to the police that on the night of Sunday last, he went into an Irani's shop in the same street, where he saw an altercation going on between one Esack Ismail and others. He remonstrated with them, when Esack stabbed him on the right temple, the right cheek and also on the left hand with a knife, and ran away. Esack is being sought for by the police.

A FATAL FALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, one Rama Kanjee, a Hindu, aged 35 years, residing at Mazagon, drove four of his friends in a reckla along the Tardeo Road, when on the way they halted at a toddy shop, and had drinks. After that, he drove them again along the same road, when the bullocks became restive. In trying to pull the bullocks to make them go, he lost his balance and was thrown heavily on the road. He came into violent contact with a big stone that was close by and was soon unconscious and bleeding from his nose, mouth and ears. While being removed to the J. J. Hospital, he died on the way of the injuries he had sustained by the fall.

A SCHOOL GATHERING.—The present and past students of the Aryan Education Society's School met in large numbers on the 1st instant, at their annual social gathering in Augrias' Wadi, Girgaum. The students had fitted up a small theatre for the occasion in the Hall of the Institution with the help of Mr. Mirgay, the Drawing Master. Scenes from Sanskrit, French, and Marathi plays were enacted by the students followed by music and recitation in English and Latin, Messrs. Dandekar Brothers then gave an exhibition of their Concert Phonograph. Over 400 students freely partook of the dinner provided on the premises, after which Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, late Principal of the School, delivered an interesting address. The evening's entertainment concluded with indoor games and music.

SHIP'S SEAMEN REFUSING TO WORK.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Frederick Hazel and James Laybourne, firemen on board the s. s. Wallace, were charged at the instance of Captain William Smith, master of the vessel, with disobedience of lawful command. The ship arrived in the harbour on the 24th ultimo. Captain Smith in his evidence stated that the accused were each on a three years' contract, and had only served for fourteen months. On the 2nd April, both the accused deserted the vessel, but were brought back in the evening by the police. The following day they were missing and were subsequently arrested. The first accused stated that he was unwell, and therefore refused duty; while the second accused stated that he was tired of working on board. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to forfeit 2 days' wages, and pay the cost of the prosecution.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Export of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

GOLD.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	220,845	308,317	—87,472
Value in rupees ...	1,34,64,123	1,79,33,822	—44,72,799
To the end of the month of Nov 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	1,578,092	1,723,597	—1,45,605
Value in rupees ...	2,70,82,562	10,00,96,174	30,03,612

SILVER.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov.—			
Weight in ounces ...	4,893,276	412,172	4,481,104
Value in rupees ...	92,44,297	10,56,124	81,88,173
To the end of the month of Nov. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	33,766,094	3,823,734	29,942,360
Value in rupees...	6,33,88,224	99,36,254	5,34,51,969

TOTAL.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	...	...	...
Value in rupees...	2,27,15,420	1,89,89,956	37,25,464
To the end of the month of Nov.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	...	...	...
Value in rupees ...	15,94,70,786	11,00,12,468	4,94,58,318

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).
In the month of Nov. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	----	----	----
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	15,58,934	10,98,992	26,78,926
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.........	....	1,88,482	1,88,482
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	13,12,294	80,25,177	1,13,37,471
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	----	----	----

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.
To the end of the month of Nov. 1905

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	----	----	----
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,26,42,888	90,94,605	2,17,44,493
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.........	18	3,42,945	3,42,963
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	1,36,64,547	2,64,45,981	4,0,10,5281
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces...	----	2,92,464	2,92,464

COINED AND EXAMINED.
In the month of Nov.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).........	....	----	----
Straits dollars (Tale)	----	----	----
2 Rupees*	41,00,021	1,39,09,026	1,80,09,047
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	5,70,008	......	5,70,008
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)......	....	....	----

To the end of the month of Nov.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).........	----	----	----
Straits dollars (Tale).........	----	----	----
2 Rupees*	24,85,040,69	3,69,61,151	6,18,46,269
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	24,85,040	----	24,85,040
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

At Calcutta.........	Rs. Nil.
At Bombay.........	Rs. 80,000
	Rs. 1,80,000

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 10th February, amounted to Rs. 36,943 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 18,907. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th February, were Rs. 2,48,676, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,40,728.

SKIN DISEASE AFTER MEASLES.

BABY'S SUFFERINGS AND MOTHER'S ANXIETY ENDED BY ZAM-BUK.

Four years represents nearly all of Frederick Gunn's existence, and he suffered from eczema in a very severe form during all of that time! His mother, who lives at 4 Bunker's Hill, Brighton, gave the details of his cure by Zam-Buk to a local "Standard" reporter as follows:—

"Frederick had measles when only a few months old, and afterwards we noticed eczema starting behind his ear. The sore nearly drove the poor child frantic, and he scratched until he made it much worse. The disease spread to the nape of his neck, and nothing that I tried could check it. The irritation was continuous, though always worse at night. It was dreadful to see him in such agony. He couldn't help scratching the fiery sores until they bled, and I was obliged to make the child wear gloves. Sometimes I even had to tie his hands.

"Many so-called remedies only aggravated the sores, At times they would dry up for a day or two, only to break out with greater irritation than ever, I took him to the Children's Hospital and to the Homeopathic Dispensary, and also had doctors to attend him at home, but it all ended the same way. I took to buying everything promising that come along, but it was not until he had been suffering for nearly four years that we met with the right thing—Zam-Buk.

I noticed a decided improvement after the first few day's use of Zam-Buk. The inflammation seemed to be dying out, and the boy gave up scratching the places. I persisted hopefully with the dressings, and in three weeks the eczema had vanished entirely. The child's skin is now quite free from sores, marks, or irritation, and he is a healthy, strong, chubby little chap,"

Zam-Buk has proved invaluable for eczema, spreading scabs, running sores, pimples, ulcers, festering sores, ringworm, bad legs, piles, scalp diseases, chapped hands, chilblains, cold-sores, chills, injuries rheumatism, and sciatica,

Prices: Re. 1 per pot, or Rr 2/4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1) of all chemists and medicine vendors, or for Re, 1/2 or Rs 2/8 post free from the proprietors, The Zam, Buk Co, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE SAMPLE—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 5th April, 1906.

SOMETHING

IN ... ...

IT ... ...

You will say to our assertion that PURE WOOL is THE HOT-WEATHER MATERIAL, after you have given it a trial.

M A T E R I A L of:
- PURE WOOL keeps out the heat.
- PURE WOOL absorbs more moisture than any other material before the dampness becomes apparent.
- PURE WOOL prevents chills.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc.

Send for samples to :—

THE MANAGER,

DEPT. "4."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares. Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

THE
POONA
MAHABLESHWAR
MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.
264, Main Street Poona.

YOU WANT PERFECTION
IN THE
PIANO YOU BUY
and you get it in the beautiful instruments of
GEBRÜDER KNAKE.

These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages cressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 18 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and I even now it works as if it were quite new. MRS L ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS
PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.
THE
"REX"
The most efficient Fire Extinguisher ever invented.

In use at
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Fire Brigades, Indian Railways, P. W. D., Port Trust, Karachi, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Hospitals, Warehouses, Racing Stables, Private, Estates, &c., &c.,

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

"UNREST IN INDIA."

UNDER this heading the Conservative "Morning Post" has given space to a number of letters from correspondents, some of whom lay claim to a more intimate acquaintance with the affairs of this country than we are prepared to give them credit for. The correspondence was based on the letters which Mr. Prevost Battersby, in his capacity as representative of our London contemporary, during the Royal Visit, "painted" for that journal. No doubt Mr. Battersby is a "shrewd and impartial observer," but a travelling correspondent is only an impressionist at the best. He has no time to study men and things, or either. He has no time to observe, unless we term a peep into a kaleidoscope observing. Nevertheless he permitted himself to make some remarks on "Unrest in India" which have attracted attention. What he said was, in brief : Educated Indians are growing every year more discontented with British rule, that the English official recognises this discontent and is irritated by it, but has no remedy to suggest, and it is obvious that unless this trouble is dealt with speedily Indian public opinion will become more and more alienated and will inevitably drift into that condition of chronic hostility to England with which we are familiar in Ireland. All this is very smoothly expressed, but it is not worthy of serious notice. No observations made by a bird of passage ever are. We prefer the diagnosis of the case, given by Sheikh Abdul Qadir, in his paper in the "Asiatic Quarterly" to which we drew attention the other day :—"The minds of men are being awakened, their thoughts fly higher and they aspire to come into line with the great nations of the world." Even that however is the voice of the few, not of the many. To say that there is yet a general demand for representative institutions on a broader scale than at present exists, would be to say the thing which is not. There is no serious demand for popular representation and there is certainly no unrest.

Government has offered greater facilities for local self-government than are desired or appreciated and, time after time, evidence is forthcoming in demonstration of this statement. Candidates are reluctant to come forth for municipalities and local boards, and those who do consent, and who are returned, very quickly lose interest in their work and absent themselves from meetings. When Native gentlemen are found earnest in the discharge of municipal duties it will be time enough further to enlarge popular representation on the Legislative Councils. But people at Home love agitations and, now that the General Election is over and there is likely to be no change for some years to come, they must have diversion and Mr. Battersby's sketches furnish the means. One of the most prolific of our contemporary's writers, who claims no personal acquaintance with India, sees that everything is wrong and has theories of his own as to how to put them right. He would have nothing to do with the representative principle. He believes that the introduction of representation would "strengthen disruptive tendencies which we should try to counteract." At the same time he is in hearty sympathy with the demand of Indians for a "larger share in the Government of their country," but he would not accede to that demand "except upon the condition that India should remain an integral part of the British Empire," and he does "not believe that the Congress policy would satisfy this condition." Not in the wildest flights of fancy did any Congress-man ever suggest separation from the British Crown, and we do not believe there is to be found one among its delegates so blind to the interests of the country as to do so. If he did he would be promptly ruled out of order and the Congress pandal would know him no more. And we are not willing to endorse the writer's statement that "even as it is, the man who is most outrageous in his denunciations of the British Government is esteemed a hero and a patriot." He might be by a very small section of his own personal acquaintance and associates, but he would not have the sympathy or active encouragement of any right-thinking or really prominent and influential leader of Native Society. Some of our critics at times permit their zeal to outrun their discretion and their capacity for expressing their thoughts in diplomatic language. But they are remarkably few and usually of the type of the slum politician at Home, whose ability and sincerity are judged by the amount of noise he makes.

Two remedies—for the evil which does not exist—are prescribed. One Mushir Hosain Kidwai, who writes from Maida Vale, wants a constitutional King for Oudh and a Parliament of the Talukdars Association. What India wants and wants so badly is, he says "a just sympathetic rule to the interests of India and with due regard to the susceptibilities of an Oriental people and to the traditions, civilisation and legitimate aspirations of those people who have their own glorious past. The first thing necessary to make the British rule in India popular is to take from the head of the young Civilians—the Military officers being already polite and considerate—the idea that they are something above the people, howsoever high in position or noble in blood the latter be, and to make such ruthless disregard of the opinions and the feelings of people as shown by the partition of Bengal impossible." Mr. T. Morison's recipe is to admit Indians more freely to positions of higher command. He would have one small province or Chief Commissionership administered from top to bottom by Indians—this by way of experiment. By this means Mr. Morison thinks we should not only solve a social problem, which he very vaguely indicates, but should "keep the promise of the Queen's Proclamation to the spirit as well as to the ear." What funny boots and shoes we should see if every man set to work on a last. All these self-constituted makers of empires and reformers would let us see things if they but had their own way. Bengalis and their, perhaps, not altogether unpardonable protest against the division of their province seem to have been taken more seriously at Home and by casual visitors than by themselves and their neighbours. They have tired of agitating already. The weather is too warm now for engaging in any but absolutely necessary exercise, and agitating is one of the least lucrative methods of killing ennui. Sleep is the more satisfactory and the Bengali who was shrieking himself hoarse a month ago is now sleeping several hours a day more than he did then. By the time the writer comes round again he will have forgotten all about the partition and that he was accused of something bordering on disloyalty. But the mischief is that cold-weather visitors will make discoveries of mare's nests and other phenomena of the kind and will rush into print concerning them and give to sufferers from the rage for scribbling opportunities for relief. However they may rest assured there is no unrest in India except such as the health department and the famine relieving officer can alleviate much better than the political officer.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE AND THE CITY.

IT is to be feared that Sir Edward Clarke's political career cannot be written down as a happy one. In another column is published a telegram to the effect that the City Conservative Association has resolved upon asking Sir Edward for a written explanation regarding a recent anti-fiscal speech of his in the House of Commons, so it would seem that there is trouble in store for the honourable member for the City. And this is not the first time that he has gone contrary to the wishes of his own constituents. Over a quarter of a century ago, Sir Edward became the elect of Plymouth, and being generally a couple of hundred miles away from the place, he managed to please them until the war began in South Africa. Now concerning the causes of that historic event, Sir Edward had "convictions" of his own, and he did not mince his words. Sir Edward never deserved the epithet Pro-Boer which his opponents in the City have so often thrown at him of late. But Plymouth is a maritime port, and loyalty is always more vigorous in the hearts of the dwellers by the sea than inland, where such things as invasions—or visions of such—never disturb their slumbers. So Plymouth hesitated to express its disgust at Sir Edward's attitude to the war, and in 1900 he ceased to be an M. P. Now he is equally at loggerheads with his constituents in the City, and this time we confess to having less sympathy with him than in his former disagreements. For the City is Chamberlainite to the core, and it will therefore put up with no philandering with Tariff Reform. Sir Edward Clarke admitted in a recent speech that the proudest day of his life—and his has been a life of "proud" days, too—was when the City of London made him one of its members Sir Edward is amongst, the greatest of living Londoners, for he was born in King William Street, "over the shop", and all his life has been bound up with the City. But before Sir Edward allowed this ambition of his to be gratified, he should have assured himself whether he was in harmony with his electorate.

Obviously, he was not. In that speech of Sir Edward's to which the City Conservative Association take exception Sir Edward, referring to Fiscal Reform, said : "The Member for West Birmingham's proposal never became the official policy of the Unionist party, nor was it their policy now." No wonder there were "Opposition cries of dissent." For that dictum of Sir Edward was not only one that it must be very hard for followers of Mr. Chamberlain to swallow, but it was distinctly erratic. Now, the question whether Fiscal Reform was or was not the modern "platform" of the Unionist party was settled some two years ago. It was at an historic meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The meeting was called by Mr. Chamberlain to decide the question whether the Liberal Unionist Organisation had outlived its career. The Duke of Devonshire its chairman, seeing that it now followed Mr. Chamberlain, desired to put an end to it. Sixty members voted for the continuation of the Association ; three voted for its disestablishment. The Liberal Unionist Party amidst boisterous acclamation, vindicated its continued existence, and pledged itself to support Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Edward Clarke was not at that meeting. Had he been he would have saved himself the grievous error he committed on the 12th March last when he said in the House of Commons that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal "was not the official policy of the last Government." Some, of course, may quibble over that word "official," but the spirit of the Unionist party was then made apparent to the counter, and it has not hedged since then. Hence, if Sir Edward Clarke had any misgivings about his predilections upon Tariff Reform, he should have foregone the gratification of his ambition—laudable though that be—and have allowed another, whose political sympathies were synonymous with the City's to have been elected in his stead.

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL.

It is with satisfaction that everyone will note that the Nation's drink bill is declining. The total amount spent on alcoholic beverages in 1905, according to Dr. Dawson Burns, was £164,167,941. Heavy, though this is, it is a decrease of nearly five million pounds on the figure of the previous year, and the satisfactory point is that this is not a sudden drop due to special causes, but is the continuation of a movement which has extended over several years. In 1899 the total expenditure reached the enormous total of £ 185,927,227, but despite the six years' decrease, England still takes the unenviable lead in intemperance in the Kingdon. The rates of consumption per head of population are still serious enough, the average in 1905 being £ 3-16 which represents £18-19-9 1/2 per household. In Ireland the average per head is £3-0-10 in Scotland £3-1-9 whilst in England it is £3-19-10. The figures, however, are hardly as reliable as they would seem. England contains more drinkers of expensive wines than either of the other two, and the natural beverage of Scotland is remarkably cheap, on the spot, but it may be taken generally that there is more intemperance in England than in either Scotland or Ireland. Yet hope is given by the declining average and, if the present rate of decrease continues, the total drink bill of the country will be something less than 150 millions by the end of this decade. The explanation of the steady decline seems to be that drunkenness is now looked upon as a disgrace much more than was the case a few years ago. Education has helped to show that there is a better ideal in life than to be champion beer drinker of the local public house, and police statistics show that every year the numbers of cases of drunkenness on public holidays grows smaller. The working classes have made great progress in sobriety, civility and cleanliness within the memory of every middle—aged man and, when the children of the present day reach maturity, they will probably find that the advance has been well maintained.

THE P. and O. s. s. Banca left Colombo on the 3rd April, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

MR. JUSTICE HARRINGTON succeeds Mr. Justice Pratt as President of the Calcutta District Charitable Society.

SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL, Home Member, is at present paying a visit to Southern India. He left Madras for Ootacamund on the 2nd April.

MAJOR BROWNING left Rangoon for Port Blair on the 1st instant, to take up his duties as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans.

THE Indian Political Officers' dinner will take place this year on the 20th June at the Grand Hotel Charing Cross. The arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., who have informed us of other fixtures.

THE Ballot for a Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, held in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday, resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

ACCORDING to information received by the "Frankfurt Gazette" from a Russian source, a regular motor service has been established between Enzeli on the Caspian Sea and Teheran "along a highway constructed by Russian Engineers." The concession for the motor service is said to have been given to Murtaza Kuli Khan, the Shah's brother-in-law, who is described as a "warm friend of Russia."

WE have been asked to announce the accompanying dates of service and other dinners, &c., to be held in London in 1906 :—Delhi Dinner, June 8th ; Hydrabad Dinner, June 1st ; Indian Cavalry Dinner, June 11th ; Indian Political Dinner, June 20th ; Lucknow Relief Dinner, September 25th ; Punjab Frontier Force Dinner, June 6th ; Indian Civil Service Dinner, proposed date June 7th ; Indian Civil Service, Garden Party, Dinner Club and Botanical Gardens, June 8th.

IN a resolution just issued the Government of the United Provinces anticipate that no great extension of relief operations will now be necessary, and that though relief in some districts will have to be continued till October, the numbers will decrease, and the expenditure next year should not exceed twenty lakhs. The Province is declared to be well prepared to meet the stress of the coming hot weather, in all the affected districts the programme of relief works is an ample one, the staff has been strengthened and trained in their duties, and while relief has not been given till it was actually required, it has not been deferred too long. Cases of emaciation are rare, and the mortality is about normal.

COMMENTING in a leader on the voting upon the Kitson resolution in the House of Commons, the "Wesminster Gazette" observes :—Let us consider these division lists for a moment, since they give us the first clear indication since the election of the present opinions of the Unionist Party. In the first division, on the closure, the Opposition mustered 123 ; in the second, on the Kitson Resolution, their number fell to 98. The 30 members who were absent, paired or unpaired, from even the first must for present purposes be put out of account, but absence on such an occasion is certainly presumptive evidence of a lack of enthusiasm. The 98 who voted in the second divison may, therefore, be taken as the full muster of those who are really zealous for the Chamberlainite policy and the probability is that this figure includes a certain number who, like Mr. Balfour, follow but tremble. Assuming that Mr. Chamberlain has with him a moderate proportion of the absent paired, we may still infer that the real stalwarts who go the whole length with Mr. Chamberlain are considerably less than 100 in the present House. If we say that the Chamberlain group is about as strong as the Irish group, we are probably within the mark. On the other hand, the secessions are conspicuous and formidable. It is no small matter that 28 out of a total of 157 Opposition members should either abstain or vote with the Government on an occasion of this kind. It will be seen at a glance that they are men of weight in the Conservative Party. Among those who voted with the Government and thus definitely declared their Free Trade convictions were Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Rothschild, and Sir H. S. King, among those who abstained were both members for Oxford University, and the member for London University, Mr. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Victor Cavendish, Mr. W. F. D. Smith, Sir F. Powell, and Sir Edward Clarke. Mr. Balfour may judge from these lists how heavy will be his loss from among the traditional supporters of the Unionist Party if he goes farther along the path where Mr. Chamberlain leads. The policy of retaliation is, we gather from the correspondence between Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Joseph Lawrence published the other morning, to be actively pursued within the Unionist Party against those members who have thus ventured to signify their independence, but Mr. Balfour will perhaps now begin to consider how he will stand if, after the constituencies have done their worst, Mr. Chamberlain is to be let loose on the survivors of his party.

A "PAY" HOSPITAL.

THE following interview with the Hon. Sydney Holland of the London Hospital Fame by Mr. P. H. Oakley Williams is of interest to Anglo-Indians who are sent Home on medical certificate as much as to the Londoner who is primarily affected. Mr. Holland's remarks on the need for a paying hospital to meet the requirements of those who cannot afford the expenses of nursing homes have already appeared in our columns. Mr. Williams writes :—

For hard, bracing physical exercise an attempt to obtain an interview with Mr. Sydney Holland when he happens to be busy, say, for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, may be commended as an invigorating pursuit. He is courtesy itself in his readiness to give one information ; the only thing in that one has to keep pace physically with one's source of information. After covering the necessary mileage in pursuit of knowledge one's interview becomes unorthodox in form, a succession of intervals of instruction, broken by the panting pursuit of its elusive fount.

Let it be imagined that Mr. Holland has been located in a certain place at a certain time. He will be there, because he never breaks an appointment ; and you fondly believe that the rest will be plain sailing. Everything promises well.

"About my scheme for a 'pay' hospital? Yes, the reception it has met with in the Press and everywhere else is very gratifying. After all, it was a plain business proposition, put forward to meet a definite want within the experience of most people. The 'pay' hospital is a long-felt want that every other civilised community has recognised, and which we are beginning to realise. It has been rubbed into me for years.

"For example, let us take my correspondence to-day. It will explain what I mean. Case No. 1 : A governess, who has been working for the best years of her life to earn her living, and, says, £40 or £50 a year. She has to undergo a major operation. She cannot afford the fees of a special surgeon and the expense of a nursing home—obviously—but she is willing and anxious to pay—to make all the payment in her power. What do I suggest? What can I suggest? She is obviously not a hospital case within the meaning of the Act ; yet it is sheer inhumanity to expect me to write to the poor woman and tell her I have nothing to suggest. Case No. 2 : A supporter of the London writes to call my attention to the case of X Y. Is a small tradesman in an eastern suburb, with a wife and family. Most respectable man, earning an income of about £3 to £4 a week by sheer hard work. Something has gone wrong which demands immediate operation. Mr. So-and-So, a surgeon on the staff, has kindly promised to perform the operation for—for a nominal fee. They always do. No one, in my experience, is more charitable towards a deserving case than the surgeon. But it is impossible for the operation to be performed at the patient's home. The accommodation is altogether inadequate. But he can afford to pay about a guinea a week. Can we, therefore——? No! we can't. By his honesty our friend X Y has ruled himself out of court.

"This is the sort of thing I mean by the tremendous pressure recent advances in science, more especially in surgical science, have thrown upon the hospitals. Every day there are innumerable cases in urgent need of treatment who are not, or, strictly speaking, ought not to be, hospital cases, except that the only provision made for treating them elsewhere is entirely beyond their means. The other day a Boer turned up at the hospital. I believe it was a case of lupus, for the Finsen light. He was practically penniless, and hardly knew any English. His friends in South Africa had sent round the hat for his travelling expenses, and had forwarded him carriage paid to the London. What are we to do with him, when our nine hundred beds hardly——? Oh, yes. That is a different point. I have an appointment in ten minutes. If you wouldn't mind driving . . ."

The cab raced Citywards.

"I should like to make it perfectly clear that in the scheme I have suggested I am not attacking any one or any thing. Not the charges of the nursing homes, nor the methods of their management. The best are expensive. That is inevitable. Good trained nursing is expensive ; the necessary outlay to ensure sanitation is costly, terribly costly. There are cheaper ones say, from three guineas a week. Some are well managed ; others are not—far from it. And when a nursing home is not good it is horrid. Take the nursing, for example. Either the second-rate kind do not engage nurses with a hospital training, or they have to employ those who are less efficient, or otherwise unsuitable—However, that is not my point. What I wish to emphasise is that the only method to ensure efficiency with a reduction of expenditure is to conduct the business on a large scale—say, a hundred and fifty beds, managed on the lines of a great general hospital. Take the nurse who, after her term of hospital training, starts a nursing home. However good she may be as a nurse she does not necessarily possess the business aptitude needed to run on establishment on lines of sound domestic economy. She very rarely commands sufficient capital to build, and the converted dwelling-house is very far from being an ideal nursing home from the hygienic point of view. Again, the necessary equipment, and all the appliances required for the best results of aseptic surgery, involve a large outlay, which only an institution of considerable size would justify. For example, an adequately furnished operating theatre. . . . Excuse me? If you care to wait. . . ."

He resumed his journey Eastwards after a short and crowded interval and therewith the thread of the discourse.

"I am on my way to the London. You will be able to Judge there of the capital expense of operating theatres equipped to meet the best interests of the patient and of the surgeon alike. It is obvious that establishment run on a small scale must imply a sacrifice of efficiency to economy, or vice versa. At the same time, I see no reason why a pay hospital should not pay its way, even with a scale of charges beginning with a bed in a suitably furnished ward at a guinea a week and be independent of charitable aid or any other form of subvention. It is largely a question of management after the first heavy capital expenditure. If a body of gentlemen experienced in hospital finance and administration were, as I ventured to suggest, to devote their services to its management from purely, public spirited motives, I believe that a pay hospital would pay, and prove a godsend to a large and deserving class of the community, who are not strictly speaking of the hospital patient class, and do not ask for charity. A good many people seem to run away with the idea that I am advocating a municipal hospital. I certainly had no intention of urging the municipalisation of anything—least of all of our voluntary hospitals. What I wished to point out was that some provision for the class of patient we have been speaking of would relieve the pressure on the hospitals designed for the needs of the sick poor enormously and that if as I believe, such a pay hospital could be made to be self-supporting, it is lamentable if the capital necessary to equip it cannot be found from some source or other whether individual philanthropist or municipality. The benefits from such an institution would not be confined—Excuse me!"

The affairs of the great London Hospital monopolised the whole attention of its Chairman for a time.

"As I was saying" (this was while mounting the staircase, three stairs at a time, to visit the wards, because it took too long to wait for the lift the rich would, I feel certain, take advantage of the conveniences and comforts of an efficient 'pay' hospital, no less than the comparatively poor. Apart from the fact that a case of serious illness always disorganizes any domestic machinery, it is impossible in a private house to have the same appliances for the ventilation and sanitation of a sick room as in a building constructed for the purpose, such as we have here. There is no reason why, by paying for them, private rooms and every reasonable comfort should not be obtainable in a 'pay' hospital, though for the minimum fees I do not think any except the ward system, with, perhaps, a cubicle for every bed, would be feasible. By a sliding scale, any profits accruing from the more expensive accommodation would be available to balance any deficit on the minimum fees, by contributing a proportionately larger amount to the general maintenance of the establishment.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

CONSIDERATION IN THE CHAMBER.

A Searching Enquiry Promised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The French Chamber of Deputies had a long debate on the Courrieres disaster yesterday.

Several Deputies vehemently accused the Company of negligence and responsibility for the fire.

M. Berthon promised a full enquiry and said if the Company proves to be responsible, it will have to forfeit its rights.

LATER.

Another miner has baen recovered alive at Courrieres.

THE UNREST IN NATAL.

Not Settled Yet.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Bambaata, a troublesome Chief of the Greytown district in Natal, who was recently deposed by the authorities and fled to the mountains with his adherents, has now raided the district, burned a kraal and kidnapped the new Chief.

A force of 120 police has gone in pursuit of him.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

News from Natal states that Bambaata's natives are cutting the telegraph lines and have fired on a party of Police and Civilians beyond Greytown and are reported to have pillaged two farms and seized some arms and ammunition.

THE RAGGING CASE.

Court to be Public.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Haldane, replying to a question, in the Commons, said a court of enquiry into the ragging case in the Guards will sit this week and be open to the public.

SIR E. CLARKE AND THE CITY.

Tariff Reformers Want an Explanation.

The City Conservative Association has resolved upon asking Sir Edward Clarke for a written explanation regarding his anti-fiscal speech in the Commons on the 12th March.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

Unexpected Relief.

The employers of one hundred thousand bituminous miners in America have agreed to increase the men's wages, thus relieving the situation.

AFFAIRS IN THE CONGO.

Negotiations Proceeding.

Sir E. Grey, in the Commons, said that the Congo troops still occupy posts in the Bahrelghazel and negotiations are proceeding.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN INDIA.

No Change.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question, said it was not desirable to make an exception to the general rule regarding privilege leave in favour of officers in remote stations.

PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Russia has submitted to the Powers a programme for a second Peace Conference at the Hague to meet at the beginning of July next.

STRIKES IN LANCASHIRE.

The operative cotton spinners, in South-East Lancashire, decided, last evening, to join the card and blowing-room hands in their demand for an increase of wages.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.

The Turkish Commissioners report that Tabah belongs to Akaba and is therefore Turkish.

THE PLAGUE AT SEISTAN.

Precautionary and Preventive Measures.

The Russian legation at Teheran reports that in view of the disorders at Seistan and the possibility of the spread of plague Persia has despatched Cavalry to Birjand, Turbet and Turisena and a Sotnia of Cossacks is leaving Askabad to form a sanitary cordon.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Democratic Gains.

There are indications that the constitutional Democrats have gained all the districts of St. Petersburg.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM AGRA.

VISITS MAYO COLLEGE AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, APRIL 4.

Last evening her Excellency Lady Minto, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Reynolds Commisioner of the Agra Division, honoured Messrs Ganesh Lol and Sons, jewellers and embroiderers to her Majesty Queen Alexandra, with a visit. Her Excellency saw the various jewellers and embroiderers at work and was greatly interested and pleased with all she saw and made some purchases from both departments.

At 10-30 p.m. his Excellency Lord Minto left for Ajmer in the magnificent train recently built by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The departure was private. Her Excellency Lady Minto proceeded to Delhi.

AJMERE, APRIL 4.

The saloons and carriages employed to convey his Excellency, Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, Private and Militry Secretaries, Colonel Crooke-Lawless and Major Feilding from Agra to Ajmer by the narrow gauge line, were taken from those constructed specially for the Prince's travels over this section of India and are the embodiment of every kind of comfort and convenience. The special reached Ajmer this morning and his Excellency was met on the platform by the Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Colonel Melville Commissioner, Colonel Dawson, Commanding the 5th Mhow division, Colonel Olivier, Lieutenant-Colonel French Mullen, Captain Minchin, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Bremley, District Superintendent of Police. From the station the Viceroy was driven to the Residency situated on a crest of hill overlooking the Ana Saugor lake which is at present totally dry and the bed is now covered with crops. His Excellency is the guest of the A. G. G. After lunch his Excellency conferred with the officers of Rajputana whose States were affected by famine or scarcity.

This evening a visit will be paid to the Mayo College and there is a small dinner party to-night at which the political officers at present in the station and a few others will be present.

EQUALISATION OF FREIGHT CHARGES ON RAILWAYS,

CALCUTTA vs. BOMBAY CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

In a letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry on the subject of freight charges on the East Indian Railway and alluding specially to a communication on the same subject by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Chamber concludes as follows :—

The Committee would venture to point out that if a reduced minimum, such as they suggest should be sanctioned on the East Indian Railway were also allowed on the Bombay lines, there would be a distinct and heavy loss on competitive traffic, and this would only mean one thing, viz., further enhancement on traffic not coming under competition and the prejudice to non-competitive centres would be intensified with the reduced minimum conceded, but not if it were withheld, as stated by the Bombay Chamber. With regard to increased cultivation and production there seems every reason to suppose with the knowledge of agriculture now being diffused through the efforts of Government that production in the near future will very largely increase and that there will be for shipment from districts under discussion much larger quantities than at present. In view of the line taken up by the Bombay Chamber with reference to the suggestion made by this Chamber the Committee have felt that it is most desirable that their views on this matter should be still further elucidated as they cannot but feel that position has been misapprehended to some extent by the Bombay Chamber and that the arguments put forth by that body are not sound.

FRAUD BY TELEGRAPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Two Bengalees and a Bengalee woman are being prosecuted at the Calcutta Police Court for cheating the Post Office of Rs. 800 by means of telegraphic money orders. The second accused, Hari Prasad Roy, is a signaller in the main telegraph office and fabricated the telegrams.

HOAXING THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

On the 1st instant, a hoax was perpetrated at Rajshahi. Placards were posted saying that delegates from the Calcutta Anti-Circular Society had arrived and would speak that day on "Boys' duty to bleeding Bengal." The native local police were much exercised only to discover that they had been hoaxed.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS ATTACKED.

SERIOUS AFFAIR WITH A NATIVE RUN AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

A dismissed Octroi inspector at Lalitpur, in the Jhansi District, recently ran amok, and cut down with an axe Mr. H. M. Smith, the Assistant Magistrate, and also a Native Deputy Collector.

He then chased the Municipal Secretary into a neighbouring shop, but the Secretary turned on his assailant and managed to gain possession of his axe, whereupon the crowl secured the man.

Mr. H. M. Smith has received a very nasty wound in his neck, but it does not appear to be fatal, and he will probably be well again in a few weeks. The Deputy Collector's face was cut open from his eye to his mouth, and his condition appears to be somewhat precarious.

THE ADEN COMMAND.

GENERAL DE BRATH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Major General De Brath leaves Simla on Thursday for Bombay and leaves for Aden on April 14th.

THE TROUBLE IN WAZIRISTAN.

ANOTHER MAHSUD SURRENDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The Mahsuds have surrendered an additional suspect Umar Khan Garsarai Mahsud. There is no fresh news regarding the disturbances in Dir.

LORD LAMINGTON AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 4.

His Excellency Lord Lamington arrived in Poona at 6-30 this morning with the members of his staff. The saloon and other carriages were drawn up into the station siding and a fine large motor-car, belonging to the new Motor Agency, was drawn up alongside. After partaking of chota hazri, his Excellency and his Military and Private Secretaries started for Mahableshwar by car. The members of the household staff left by special train on the Southern Maratha Railway for Wathar "en route" to Mahableshwar.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Mrs. Du Boulay, Miss Drummond and Captain Grieg, A.D.C., visited the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday evening. His Excellency was received by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M. D., I. M. S., Senior Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. W.H. Quick, F. R. C. S., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon; Major C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., I.M.S. 1st Physician, Captain E F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., 2nd Physician, Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S., 2nd Surgeon, Drs J. S. Vakil, V. N. Chitale and J. Dessai and other members of the Honorary and subordinate Staff; also Sister Eleanor Mary in charge of the Nursing Staff and was conducted over the whole of the main building and the Parsee wards. His Excellency enquired about a number of the patients and the measures for their relief and comfort in Hospital and sympathised with them in their sufferings.

He also inspected the New Wadia Home for nurses and the new temporary out-patients department which are now in course of construction. His Excellency then visited the Bai Motlibai Hospital for maternity cases and the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital for women and children and expressed himself satisfied with the results of his visit.

ROBBERY OF A POST OFFICE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

On the night of Monday last, the iron safe, of the Bansara Post Office at Port Canning, was broken open and Rs. 800 stolen.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Mr. Burt, Manager of the E. B. S. Railway, has issued somewhat detailed instructions to the subordinate staff for ensuring greater comfort and convenience to passengers using that line. This has given much satisfaction, especially to the Native community.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very much to be regretted that during the last week, your contemporary unnecessarily poured out his warth on the Honourable Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, in reference to the adoption of the tandard time by the public of Bombay. The journal makes the public to believe that "Bombay time is now a thing of the past," but he is grossly mistaken in so believing. Not only Bombay time is still observed by a large majority of the public, but even the meeting of the "Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Committee" that had been advertised as recently as the 24th ultimo, was advertised to be convened at "Bombay time." Among the large number of the Secretaries of the Reception Fund may be found the name of Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, who, I am informed, is a staunch advocate of the Standard time, and yet he allows the meeting to be called at Bombay time! Even the tone and attitude adopted by your contemporary against Sir Pherozesha shows, that as Leader of the community and the uniform influence and respect he commands, he is sure to secure many at his back to support him and being afraid of the same he holds out a ridiculous threat of Government intervening to compel people to adopt the Standard time. The recent resolution of the adoption of the Standard time was as is well known passed by a narrow majority of only one vote which is sufficient to show that the adoption of the Standard time does not at all meet the approval of the public. If a proper analysis were made of those who had voted at the Corporation in favour of the Standard time, it would not be difficult to find under what circumstances the voters had to act contrary to the dictates of their conscience. Your contemporary has perhaps in his mind the recent action of the Government of India, with reference to the University Bill which through sheer necessity they had to pass with an undue haste. In this case I do not think it will be possible for the Government to act in a similar manner.

I take this opportunity to remind the different public bodies to go on agitating about this question and not rest till they succeed in altering the Resolution of the Government as regards the time arrived at without consulting the wishes and convenience of the public.—Yours, etc.,

April 3. M. B. M.

SOME LOCAL SWINDLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to walk about a good deal in the town on business, and while doing so I have come across so many swindlers that I wonder how the Police who are the protectors and natural guardians of honest and law-abiding people should not have thought it worth their while to take notice of these fraudulent persons. I shall only mention a few of them here with the hope that it will enable the Police to be on the look out for these frauds and bring them to book. There is an apparently well to do man, with a long face and dark complexion who is to be met with in many places. He always goes about telling persons who he thinks would give him something, that he has applied to Government and other offices for employment and hopes to get a job before long. But in the meantime he has to maintain himself on the charity of the people and hence he has recourse to begging. I have met this man off and on for the last five years, but he has not yet been able to secure a job! Then there is another man who for the last six or seven years is going to Bassein Road! He has four annas or so in his hand and always lacks two annas more to cover the fare to that place. This very person is to be found in the Fort in another garb. His wife or some woman who, he says, is his wife, sits under the shade of a tree with a bundle of clothes, while this man goes on telling every respectable looking passer by that his brother or father or some near relative his dead in the house and that he requires money for his burial etc., and to pack off to his native country. A third man, wants to go to "Alibag." He is trying to get money to go to that place for some years past! He goes about with an appeal for charity in which is written "To give charity to such is 'approval' to God." As to the numberless women who go about begging in the name of the goddess of "small pox" or "Satya Narayan," it is an every day occurrence to come across at least one or two of them every day. In these days when so many people lock their doors and go out to live in the sheds, to allow such confirmed rascals to enter chawls to beg is highly dangerous to the safety of their property. Such beggars are a great public nuisance and I hope our vigilant Police will do well to put a stop to them already to long and prosperous careers.—Yours, etc.

V. S. S.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, MARCH 31.

THE all absorbing topic of the day is still plague. Panic increases in intensity from day to day as wild rumours are set afloat about the attacks and inevitable deaths from the disease. Mapuça, the infected villa, the seat of the Administrative and the Judicial functionaries of the district, is practically deserted and the people have fled in terror in all directions and taken shelter in their relatives' or friends' houses in the neighbouring villages. It must be remembered that Mapuça is a well-known market town where a big fair is held on Fridays and to which people even from the far-off villages resort for their provisions and other necessaries of life. The existence of plague, however, in the capital of the province, has paralysed commerce, as hardly any one ventures to tread on the infected soil, much less to purchase goods from the place. The more educated classes, especially those that have been in British India and lived in the midst of plague, are no exception to the rule. The Vereadors or City Fathers who almost all reside outside the doomed villa, meet, under orders from Government, in daily conclave with a view to devising measures to combat the invisible foe. Their efforts are supplemented by the "Administrador" who has shown exceptional energy in this crisis and has found a worthy lieutenant in the person of the Police Superintendent. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Director of Public Works, the Chief Health Officer and Engineer Goaves Pinto paid a visit to the place the other day and inspected the infected localities. Colonel Novaes' personal visit has contributed largely to inspire confidence in the public which, on such dire occasions, looks upon the Head of Government for measures of salvation. His Excellency has keenly felt the calamity which threatens to overrun the country and is actively engaged in doing all he can to nip the evil in the bud without harassing the people and compensating them as far as possible for their loses. As a result of his inspection it appears, the houses where plague cases occurred will be demolised and burnt and roads will be opened in localities thickly packed with residential quarters. The places where plague has made its appearance are filthy in the extreme and can be compared with some at Bhendy Bazar in Bombay. Thirty years ago, a learned Principal of the Medical College of Nova Goa, the late Dr Stuart Torrie, used to say that he could smell Mapuça five miles away. While the Municipal Corporators have since displayed unusual powers of sagacity in electioneering crusadees, no thought has ever been given to the amelioration of the deplorable condition of the city, which since Dr. Torrie's familiar dictum, has followed its ordinary course only to see that in the long run it can harbour plague germs. With all the pessimistic forebodings, everyone here devoutly hopes for the best.

Since my last notes, two deaths and a fresh case have been reported. One of the deceased is a young lady, belonging to a respectable family at Oucabatto. Finding that rats were dying and a case had occurred in the vicinity, she with her family, fled to a relative's house at Saligao where she developed symptoms of plague and died. The other case is that of a Hindu, residing in the neighbourhood of Collopos at Augoddo. The man appeared to be suffering from high fever and his people fearing intervention of the authorities, quietly had him removed to a relative's house at Anguna which is a neighbouring village. There he died, apparently without any medical treatment. His relatives fearing noise and consequences arranged for the removal of the corpse which was carried at dead of night and placed in an open field on the border of Mapuça. It was noticed there by the passers-by and intimation having been conveyed to the authorities, steps were at once taken for necessary enquiries and cremation of the body. It is stated that on the same spot a box containing dead rats was found lately. At Calangute a woman who was tending to the person who died and whose case I reported in my last, has been suffering from high fever and is placed under observation. Dr. Viriato Pinto is placed in charge of plague operations.

The regulations governing quarantine for arrivals in Goa are the same as before; and at Reis Magos, Dr. DaGama, who is the medical gentleman in charge of the lazaretto, does not cause unnecessary annoyance to the passengers. He was on plague duty in Bombay and has been specially selected for the post which he has filled for the last two years with general approbation. Both the Medical and the Customs services are well regulated there and there need be no anxiety on your side, for the present, as to the plague restrictions being more rigorous.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Conucil Hall.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was noted to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in accordance with notice given moved that Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola be elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1906-07.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the proposition did not call for any lengthy remarks from him to commend it to them, as Mr. Jaffer was known to every one of them as thoroughly qualified for the position offered to him. Mr. Jaffer had been a member of the Corporation for some years past and for three years had been a member of the Standing Committee. Last year he headed the poll of members elected to that Committee and that spoke volumes for Mr. Jaffer's ability. He was following in the steps of his illustrious brother, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim. The speaker wished him every success in the chair.

Mr. James Mac Donald, who seconded the proposition endorsed every word of what had fallen from the mover of the proposition, and said that in electing the new Chairman that had got in him a gentleman will qualified to carry on the work of their meetings.

Dr. N. N. Katrak further supported the proposition He said that that was the only reward for close study of Municipal questions and careful attention to the worth of their meetings, that Mr. Jaffer could receive at their hands. That was also a reward for him for his advocacy of the admission of ladies to the Corporation. But now that he had attained to the position of Chairman, he hoped that Mr. Jaffer would not only see ladies brought into the Municipal Hall, but afterwards occupying the chair at Standing Committee meetings. (Laughter).

The proposition was then put to the vote, and was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Jaffer having taken the chair, he thanked the members for the honour done to him and for the appreciation manner in which they spoke of him. His highest ambition was that he might hand over the chair to his successor with its honour unsullied, and that he hoped to do with the assistance of his colleagues.

THANKING THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then proposed that the best thanks of the Committee be tendered to Dr. Dadachanji for his valuable services as Chairman during the year 1905-6, and place on record their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of that office.

Sir Bhalchandra laudably eulogized the services of Dr. Dadachanji, saying they were all satisfied with his work and that he had always shown regard for them.

Mr. James Macdonald supported the proposition, endorsing every remarks of the previous speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Dr. Katrak further supported the proposition.

Mr. W. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Dadachanji had always placed the work of the Committee before him in a business-like manner. The speaker took occasion to compliment the Chairman on the ability with which he had propounded the budget before the Corporation. He thanked Dr. Dadachanji for the ready assistance he had always given in connection with all municipal matters.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

Dr. Dadachanji thanked the Committee for their appreciation of his services and for the eulogistic term in which they spoke of him. He said that in his work as their Chairman he was ably assisted by Mr. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Wadia, the Secretary, and he thanked them for their ready help and assistance.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

JAPANESE REFORMS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

YESTERDAY evening at the Framji Cowasji Hall, before a crowded house Mr. Yasuku Harada, B. D. delivered an interesting lecture on "The Political and Social Reforms" in Japan, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided and in introducing the learned speaker said: that the marvellous developments which had taken place in Japan during the last generation have drawn the attention of all the thinking people in the world to enquire into the causes which had led to such development. He thought in nowhere had this been the case than in India. The fact of a nation having within such a short time achieved the successes and attained the position which Japan now occupied had excited the admiration of all the people in India (Applause.) Those who had followed the social and political life in Japan for the past 30 years could not fail to be struck by the fact that Christianity had led to such development. The two seemed to have gone hand in hand together. It was with the object of letting the people of India know at first hand what brought about that development, that the National Councils of the Young Men's Christian Association in India and Japan had asked these two gentlemen, Harada and Dr. Motoda, to visit India. Before asking Mr. Harada to address them, he would on behalf of those present offer both the gentlemen a hearty welcome to Bombay (Applause).

Mr. Harada on rising to speak was loudly applauded and in opening his lecture referred to the great interest taken by the Indian people in the great changes that had recently taken place in Japan and said one of the reasons why the Indians were interested in the Japanese was that both were Asiatic people and that in their old civilization and culture they had shared to a large extent the same principles and ideas, Japan had shaken off its attitude of isolation and had introduced western civilization in comparatively recent times, but for all that they had never been a barbarous or a semicivilized nation. It was said and by good friends too that the Japanese were a conceited people. Now, if he expressed very modestly his opinion, he thought that some of their friends, the British, the Americans, the French, the Germans etc. were no less conceited than the Japanese were. (Applause and laughter). And since he had come to this country, he had found that his Indian-friends were not after all an exception. (Renewed laughter). He thought that no nation would grow if it had not a certain amount of self conceit, self reliance and independence. But there was one characteristic that marked out the Japanese more than any other and that had a great deal to do with the recent transformation of Japan and it was the spirit of self sacrifice. The present state of Social and Political Reforms in Japan was the work of forty or fifty years. Before that the form of Government in Japan was despotic monarchy, it has now constitutional monarchy, with two houses of representatives, and the people who paid a tax of ten shillings were entitled to vote. The distinctions between the superior and the inferior classes or castes of people had been done away with; and even those people who were formerly regarded as belonging to the polluted classes could now be raised to the status of a nobleman. They had now an educational system of their own and 98 per cent of their boys of the school-going age were receiving their education in public institutions. Nay, not only the boys, but even their girls attended the schools and their percentage came to about 90. He admitted that they owed to foreign nations for their educational administrative and other systems, but then, they had not simply imitated the foreign systems. They had so assimilated them with their own as to make quite a new Japanese system. Mr. Harada then referred to the 5 articles of oath according to which their Emperor had promised to rule Japan. They were:—All the affairs of the State shall be guided by public opinion.

(2). The principles of social life and political economy shall be diligently studied by both the superior and inferior classes of people.

(3). Every one in the community shall be assisted in pursuing and carrying out his will for all good purposes.

(4). All absurd usages and customs shall be disregarded and resort should be had to the right ways in accordance with the ways of heaven and earth.

(5). Wisdom and ability shall be sought after in all quarters of the world for the purpose of formally establishing imperial domination.

The results of these were that the caste prejudices had vanished. There was freedom of the Press and of free religious belief. All absurd old customs are being done away with and a spirit of openmindedness to accept anything true and good from anywhere prevailed. The spirit of democracy, which they had introduced from the West was certainly a new spirit, which had changed the minds of all people in Japan. Another thing that was responsible for the transformation of Japan was the spirit of broad humanity. In concluding his lecture Mr. Harada remarked that the Indians had a very glorious past but he thought if instead looked back they looked forward as the Japanese did forty years ago, he felt sure there was a still more glorious and brighter future before them. (Applause).

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman, after which the assembly dispersed.

SWIMMING BATHS FOR HINDU LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have sanctioned one lakh to meet the cost of constructing floating baths in the Hughli for Hindu ladies.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next;—

A class Handicap Race. Course No. 93 First Boat to start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 23: From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B, W. H S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course 10,6 miles. Time limit 7-15 p.m.

B. class Handicap Race Course No. 22. First Boat to start at 3-15 p.m., Course No. 23: From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B.W.H.S. Buoy N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course 10 6 miles. Time limit 7-15 p.m.

Tomtit class and small Boat Handicap Race. Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 22: From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round the two red Channel Buoys, W.N.W. and N. of Butcher Island respectively, leaving both to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy, N.N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course 9-4 p.m. Time limit 7-15 p.m.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Royal Visit Fund will be held on the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day at 6 o'clock for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions for the adoption of the final accounts of the Fund, and for the disposal of the surplus balance.

PASSENGER PER S, S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, which arrived here on the 4th instant.

From Genoa & Naples—Hon'ble Mr Justice Batten, Miss Batten, Mr F O'Byrne, Miss O'Byrne, Mr M W Clifford, Mr W H Davies, Major R E Dyer, Mr F Gustman, Mr W P [illegible], Dr [illegible], Miss Murphy, Mr J Parry, Mr F [illegible], Mr G Politi, Mrs E Rolene, Mr F L Stericon, Major and Mrs Whitcombe. From Aden—Mr V [illegible].

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris in the Early Seventies.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

MONSIEUR CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

THE Odeon is to present a play by Catulle Mendes. It is called Glatigny. The name is that of one of the minor poets who flourished in the latter years of the Second Empire and the opening decade of the Republic. Glatigny was known personally to M. Mendes. It is that circumstance that makes so interesting the evocation of a period at once so near and yet so far. Glatigny was a thorough Bohemian—not a Bohemian of the Henri Murger school: a Bohemian of the Boul' Mich', jovial, good-hearted, smiling, and eternally young—no; but one of the ferocious sort—a kind of literary anarchist, a confirmed pessimist and despoiler of reputations. Glatigny and his comrades had no particular reputation themselves, and took care that no one else had any. The hero of the play lived the life of a wayward, wandering poet, knowing its moments of exhilaration and deep depression. He was one of the pillars of the famous Brasserie des Martyrs, of which I had occasion to speak yesterday. Etienne Carjat, the caricaturist who joined the great majority a week ago, was a rival king of Glatigny's in Bohemia. Mendes, who frequented the cafe in its palmy days, has given a wonderful description of it in his popular novel, La Premiere Maitresse.

Mendes burnt tobacco, five-and-thirty years ago, under the noses of the pontiffs of the brasserie; the famous Paris Cheshire Cheese will figure in the third act at the Odeon. Other characters of the time will be resurrected with Glatigny. One of these is a queer old fellow, named Canuche, who used to haunt the Cafe de Suede, still existing on the Boulevards. In those days it was noted as the rendezvous of actors and actresses. Canuche was the forerunner of the modern theatrical agent, and he used to recruit in the cafe his stars and subsidiary luminaries for his provincial tours. He was a singular-looking individual, with features that an unkindly nature had twisted out of the straight. Some one rather cruelly said that he resembled a statue modelled by a sculptor with the gout. Other noted Parisians who will live again their brief hour of glory, are the three actors, Nerant, Tassin, and Gredulor. The trio were chiefly remarkable for their names, always appeared at the bottom of the bill at the Porte St. Martin. The boulevardier was struck with the musical quality of these cognomens, and they came to symbolise the whole acting profession, Stanzas exist immortalising the three, in their ways as renowned as Dumas Musketeers.

In the mornings it was just an ordinary cafe where the world lunched, and where the business folk of the neighbourhood discussed affairs over their books. But in the evening this peaceful aspect had entirely changed. The air became charged with battle. Mingled with the smoke of literary cigarettes was the acid of literary criticism—of the most disparaging sort. Nobody ever had any praise for anybody in the Brasserie des Martyrs. The locale was well-named for they were martyrs themselves, martyrs of the world's inappreciation, and, consequently, they felt justified in impaling the world. A man who wandered by chance into this lurid atmosphere, charged with the thunderbolts of Glatigny, of Carjat, of Baudelaire, of others who were accustomed to see the gruesome and atrocious side of life, quickly wandered out again in a state, doubtless, of moral prickly heat.

Practically the whole career of the hero is embraced in "Glatigny". He is first seen in his native Normandy village, intent on winning spurs in Paris; then he is installed as secretary to Giradin, the famous founder of halfpenny journalism; and the third act, as I have said, shows the brasserie. Here begins the poor poet's disillusionment. He has literary disappointments. In the fourth act, the iron enters deeper into his soul, he is deceived in his tenderest affections. Finally, the curtain falls as he is returning to his native village to die a weary and a broken man. Glatigny, of course, has left no particular impress on history; but to those who love their Paris the atmosphere in which he lived and moved has an indescribable charm. It is the brilliant, literary, Bohemian Paris which, if it has not quite passed away, has so changed as to be almost unrecognisable. The author of this new play, which is in verse, is one of the most talented of the contemporary poets besides being the well known dramatic critic on the "Journal. It was he who recently revived the strange figure of "Scarron," in which Coquelin found one of his most striking roles. Hitherto, M. Mendes has shone more as a pure litterateur than a playwright. We shall see whether Glatigny provides the necessary dramatic interest to place the poet amongst the favourite purveyors of the theatre.

Subject to certain slight changes, the composition of the Cabinet is now known. After considerable difficulty, M. Sarrien has succeeded in getting together a somewhat heterogeneous body. That body includes M. Clemenceau, of the Advanced Guard, and men of the moderate opinions of Leygues and Poincare. Since to M. Clemenceau falls the most important office, namely, that of Minister of the Interior, it is evident that the Socialist tail will wag the Governmental dog. Because of this prominence given to the extreme wing, other politicians hesitated to join the combination. However, M. Sarrien has bowed the knee to Baal, and must take the consequences. It all depends whether M. Clemenceau has learned wisdom from the fate which has fallen upon the Rouvier Cabinet and from the irritation existing in the country on the subject of the inventories. If so much goes for naught, then there will be fresh scenes of violence.

Notwithstanding the modern attitude of indifference. France remains, from the practical point of view, the eldest daughter of the Church. Her contributions outweigh those of Spain and Italy. Catholicism has entered into the blood, even of those who make no profession. The offices of the Church—baptism, marriage, and burial—are still the symbols of respectability in the peasant and working classes. These things much be considered in reckoning public opinion in respect of the inventories. Whether such "religiosity" will survive the present free "regime" is another question. The peasant is accustomed to taxation, but to expect him to tax himself to support the Church is to have a sanguine temperament. These are matters for to-morrow. To-day the question arises whether the Government will be well-advised to continue the inventories.

In conversation, a prominent politician observed to-day that the Government had made a profound tactical error in instituting the inventories at all. "The wiser plan," he insisted, "would have been to allow the 'reglement' to have been published. This would have been followed by the Papal instructions. The Catholics, themselves, would then have come to the Government and said; 'Since we are resolved to form the associations for public worship, will you take the inventory of the Church belongings? This inventory is an absolute necessity. How can you constitute a person guardian of property without knowing what that property is? And, in the present case, the Church property has to be transferred from the Fabrique (the French equivalent to the English vestry) to the Associations Cultuelles. I am convinced that in cases where the authorities have been prevented from taking the inventories, the Catholics themselves will come in six months to demand it. That only proves how tactless the Government has been in forcing matters as they have done. I find this is a very general view amongst moderate persons.

As far as internal politics go, M. Clemenceau occupies the most important position in the Cabinet, and, as I have hinted above, his policy will be practically the policy of the Government. Hitherto, he has been known as a destroyer of Cabinets. It remains to be seen whether he is equally successful in construction. As a polemical journalist he has

no equal, and his daily article in "L'Action" is as trenchant a piece of special pleading as is to be found anywhere. He has a style that is the very acme of clearness and precision. He began life as a doctor, and indeed, published medical treatises. Then he entered Parliament. After a certain public career he was rejected at the polls, and became a journalist. He is now a Senator. M. Briand, the new, Minister of Public Instruction, is, of course, the author of the Separation Law, and is one of the Socialists the most "envus." His connection with a "Bourgeois" Ministry will, however, probably cost him his place in the councils of Socialism. He will be cast out as an apostate. M. Leygues, who goes to the Colonies, was the instituter, when Minister of Education of the famous orthographical reforms which have simplified French grammar and syntax. It is curious, but none the less true that the least conspicuous of the Ministers is the Premier himself. He is the typical party "boss," who never speaks, but content himself with pulling the wires behind the scenes. He is the Nestor of Republicanism, but is little known outside the committee-rooms of the Chamber MM. Etienne, Thomson, and Ruau need no introduction. They are a remnant, and an important remnant, of the Rouvier Administration. They are extremely capable in their several departments of War Marine, and Agriculture.

The cafe has so much entered into the life of Paris that there is no apology needed for a reference to the part that an institution of the kind has played in the recent crisis. M. Sarrien lives far away from the centre of Paris, near the Observatory, and on the far edge of the Latin Quarter. Near by is the famous students ball, the Bal Bullier; but, as M. Sarrien does not go there, it is of no consequence, is it? In the block of buildings in which is situated the apartment of the new Prime Minister, is also a cafe—quite a tiny place. Its style and title is Cafe de la Poste, because a post office is next door—another convenience for the Pere Sarrien. Now during these days of crisis, since last Friday, in fact, the little Cafe de la Poste has become the hub of political Paris. Those faithful scribes who have recorded the doings of M. Sarrien and the goings and comings of prospective (and now actual) Ministers, have gathered within the walls of this tiny establishment. To them has been joined a noble army of chauffeurs, of cochers, of bicyclist messengers, and of simple badauds, who are attracted by every real Parisian event. When it rained and blew, and snowed and hailed, and did other strange things in sheer joy of meteorological sensations, the waiting crowd snuggled within the walls of the cafe, and called for hot drinks. Journalist exchanged notes with brother journalist, and cabmen discussed the length of their waits. Will the Cabinet be formed to-day? asked one. Let us hope so, said another, and all the world uttered a fervent. So let it be—all the world, that is, but one, and that was neither newspaper writer not cab driver, but the patron of the restaurant. The crisis meant a golder harvest for him.

A "PAY" HOSPITAL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"For example, an institution such as I have outlined would have at least two completely-equipped operating theatres such as these" (we had entered the magnificent suite of theatres, all polished marble and plate glass, of the hospital,) "where the surgeon has every appliance and convenience modern science can devise, to ensure the best results of his skill. The hundred and one precautions necessary to ensure asepsis are impossible in a private house or in a nursing home, except, perhaps, in one or two of the larger and more expensive ones. I have always held that the poor patient who undergoes operation in one of these theatres is better off than the millionaire who is operated on in a private house. People of every rank in life are beginning to realise this. You may have noticed that when, last week, Princess Elizabeth of Windisch-Gratz underwent her operation she left Schonbrunn for apartments in one of the large sanatoria or nursing homes under State supervision in Vienna. One may take it that considerations of money had, in the case of the Emperor's only grand-daughter, nothing to do with the choice. It was simply the recognition of the fact that the arrangements in an institution designed for and devoted to the particular purpose must be more complete than any that can be improvised in a dwelling house.

"In a 'pay' hospital, again the nursing would be under the management and control of a Committee who had made the matter a study, and could have no other interest except to maintain it at the very highest level of efficiency. Their reputation would be a guarantee to the layman of the standard of the nursing at the institution under their management—a consideration of some importance for patients who could only afford to pay moderate fees. Further, every patient, under my scheme, would, as here, have the advantage of the constant attendance, at any hour of the day or night, of the resident medical officer on duty. He would not, of course, interfere in any way with the treatment of the case, and would only act under instructions from the patients own medical adviser. But to have a qualified medical man always at hand might undoubtedly be greatly for the comfort of the patient. A case in point: A friend of mine had undergone an operation. It had been entirely successful; but in the night he woke up in rather severe pain. It was only a question of a small detail of treatment, such as any doctor could have settled without a moments hesitation, but which a nurse was not qualified to decide. It was certainly nothing that justified the expense of calling in the surgeon again, even if he had been available. But to the patient it meant the difference between a night of comfort or of misery.

For once in a way, in urging the establishment of pay hospitals, I feel I am advocating the comfort of the wealthy no less than of the less well-to-do. It, perhaps, is for me a somewhat unusual luxury, and that is why people suspect me of designs on their pursues for some surreptitious charity. Now, if you will accompany me to Poplar, I will——No? Oh, very well. By the way, you might just add this is important that, constitutionally averse as I am to do anything that might savour of begging, any donations or subscriptions sent to me in aid of the London Hospital would be.—"

Of course, he got it in under one's guard. It would not have been Mr. Sydney Holland if he had not.

NEEDLE IN A DOCTOR'S HEART.

THE remarkable statement was made at the inquest on the body of a Wimbledon doctor that a needle had been found lodged in his heart, though it was not the immediate cause of his death.

The doctor was Geoffrey Owen Parsons, aged 26, lately residing at Elin-grove, Wimbledon. He qualified as a doctor in October last. He had suffered from heart trouble, and had lately been considerably depressed.

One night he left his bedroom clad only in his shirt and trousers, and was seen by a constable to attempt to dive under a train. He was, however, caught by the engine-buffer and flung to the side of the line. Both arms were broken and the left foot crushed. He was removed to a nursing home and the foot was amputated, but he died two days later.

Dr. Barton said Parson's heart trouble was discovered five years ago. He was inclined to be moody and depressed, and his condition on the day he attempted his life was that of acute delirious mania. The post-mortem examination showed that there was in his heart, near the apex, an ordinary needle, which had evidently been there a considerable time.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide, whilst temporarily insane.

THE Valley of Mittholz, Switzerland, has been blocked by an avalanche. In many places the snow was 60ft. deep.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. The following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

AN "ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

George Currie, European, (56) who was committed by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, first class Magistrate of Khandesh, on 26th January last, was tried on a charge of attempting to put a person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion. On 7th January last, accused had written to Bal Yeshvant Gupte that unless he received one-hundred rupees telegraphic money-order before 6 p. m., on the 9th idem, application would be made against him and against the District Judge. Mr. D. B. Binning, assisted by Mr. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, appeared for the prosecution.

When asked to plead to the charge, accused said he was an absent-minded beggar.

Mr. Justice Russell: We will take it as not guilty. (To the Jury:) The question is one of fact: whether he is of unsound mind, and consequently, incapable or incompetent to make his defence, or give instructions for the same.

Mr. Binning called Colonel J. P. Barry as the medical witness in the case.

The Colonel, in his examination, said that he was Medical Officer in charge of the House of Correction. From 19th March last he had the accused under observation, and had given a certificate. Witness did not think accused was in his right mind; he was not capable of making his defence.

Questioned by his Lordship, witness said he was already in his care in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

When accused was asked to cross examine witness, he broke forth and asked, was he not a Lilliputian who talked to the angel Gabriel? The angel had told him to sing sweet hymns, which he did. His mania was a religious mania seven-eights religious, and one-eight Satanic. To the witness: What sort of mania am I suffering from Doctor.

Colonel Barry: Persecutional mania.

Accused: Persecuted always by the Police devils, particularly by the Duke of Camateepoora. I am suffering from a surgical and medical disease, which is incurable in India, and which could only be cured by my being sent to England.

Mr. Justice Russell: Is it necessary to send him to England?

Colonel Barry, No.

The Judge summed-up, and the jury unanimously returned a verdict that the accussed was a person of unsound mind incapable of making his defence.

Accused: Say temporary insanity. Good food, and good treatment will make me fit in one month again.

The Judge ordered him to find security for one month that he would be well taken care of and he would not cause injury to himself or others. In the meantime he would be taken to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum; after one month the case would be reported to the Local Government for orders. The jury was discharged.

THE VICTORIA ROAD MURDER.

The following case was tried before his Lordship and a special jury. Ganput Balu was charged with the murder of Dhondu Babu on the 17th September last. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. William Alban Haig-Brown, Foreman.

Mr. Abdul Karim M. Kajiji.	Mr. R Haines.
Mr. H. G. W. Maikle.	Mr. Kaikhusru N. Chandabhoy.
Mr. M F. Reid.	Mr. J. H. Hursh.
Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo	Mr. Dharamsi M. Gokaldas.

The Advocate-General said that the accused's case was traversed from the last Sessions, and from the Sessions before, on the ground that the accused was of unsound mind, not in a fit state to make his defence. Accused and his family lived in a chawl in Victoria Bunder on one storey, while deceased and his family lived on another. On 17th September last, he was found behaving in a violent and extraordinary manner. The neighbours locked him in a room, but he got out of a window, took up some fruit, and began eating it. He then picked up a stick, but he was deprived of it. Then he took up a can-ful of water and splashed it in the room, took a stone, and then a curry-stone, and hurled them on the deceased, who died shortly after. He also laid hands of the mother of the deceased, who he tried to throw out of the verandah. He was overpowered, tied hand and foot and given in charge.

Witnesses were examined, including Colonel Mistri, under whose medical observation accused was.

The jury returned a verdict that the accused, by reason of being of unsound mind was incapable of knowing, the injury of his ac., alleged as constituting the offence of murder; or that he knew it to be wrong, or as contrary to law.

The verdict, being in consonaince with Section 84 of the Penal Code, the Judge passed an order under Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for his being kept in safe custody with the case was reported to the Local Government for further directions.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury. Andrew Sieman, a Cingalese, was charged with a criminal assault upon Rosie Vanderhide, aged 13, living in a house in Goa Street, Frere Road, Fort. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused. The parties lived in a chawl in Goa Street, and the offence was said to have been committed on the 21st February last. His Lordship, in summing-up the case to the jury, commented strongly on the probabilities of the case. The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the accused not guilty. He was discharged, and the Court adjourned till 11-30 a. m., to-day.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The weather has been dry over the whole of India except for a few falls of rain in Upper India and the extreme South. The principal amounts are a quarter of an inch at Trivandrum and Tinnevelly. The weather is slightly disturbed in the West Himalayas, Submontane districts. Rain and snow are probable in Kashmir and the Punjab and on the Himalayas, and some rain is possible in South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Belgaum, Karwar, Bijapur and Mormugao and a brisk fall at Saugor, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in defect of normal at Hoshangabad, Saugor, Agra and Jubbulpore, and the minimum 6° to 8° at Akola, Kandwa, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Sholapur and the lowest 59° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, and at Cochin, Calicut and Karachi.

Rain.—Nearly a quarter of an inch fell at Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure still remains slightly below normal in the Indus Valley.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 5.

COMPETITIONS.

The Wheel Cup and Squad and Guard Mounting Competitions will take place at Colaba North Fort on Saturday, the 7th instant at 5 p m.

ARMS.

All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to Head Quarters as early as possible for inspection.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

MR. T. A. COOK, a brother of Dr. Cook, the surgeon of the Peary Arctic Expedition, is building at New York three automobiles fitted with runners as well as wheels, to be used on a South polar expedition next year.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Trades Association was held on Tuesday evening at the office in Humum Street at which representatives of the various firms were present. The Master, Mr C. E. Copplestone, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The chairman, in addressing those present said:—Gentlemen,—It affords me very great pleasure to have the privilege of presiding at this our fouth annual general meeting. Though our Association may be said to be yet barly over its infancy as far as the date of its inaugurationis concerned the report of your Committe will have convinced you that its importance and usefulness have been fully recognised by Government, the local bodies, and the public. Our accounts show that although certain changes have been a severe drain on our resources during the year under review still the funds and expenditure have been carefully looked after by the Treasurer and Secretary and we have not suffered any actual material loss and the cause of the extra expenditure, I refer to having now been removed we shall very shortly be on a still more sound financial basis. This is a desideratum, " not for the object of seeing large Bank balance each year, but to anable us to untilize our funds for the primary objects of our Association viz., the advancement and safeguarding of our interests. Gentlemen, I shall not take up your now time by refering to any extraneous matter but shall confine myself to a brief reference to these subjects which most effects us, You will have seen from your Committee's report that we have during the course of the year under review received great courtesy and kind consideration at the hands of his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamengton, the Governor of Bombay, and his Government, for which I take this opportunity of recording our grateful thanks and appreciation. To the Bombay Port Trust our thanks are also due for their kind invitation to the members of this Association on the auspicious occasion of the laying foundation stone of the new Docks by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There is no doubt that the building of the new Docks by the Bombay Port Trust is of the greatest interest and advantage to the commerce and trade of this city, the representatives of which have every reason to be proud of the abilities and foresight of those gentlemen in whose hands the work of the Port. Trust is entrusted. Though your Committee has not yet had dealings of any importance with the Municipal Corporation of this City I feel positive, gentlemen, that should such occasion arise we shall meet with every kindness and consideration from that important Body, whose sole interests I am sure are for the good and the welfare of this the first city in India. Now, Gentlemen, you will have seen that the old time complaints in India that Government and the Local bodies make a practice of ignoring the necessities of trade is quite unjustifiable at the present moment and the reason of this desirable change in their attitude is this—that members of the trading, Community have combined to bring their requirements before the notice of these bodies, and their representations therefore receive the attention which is their due. We must act together and within the bounds of descretion, this your Committee has endeavoured to do during the past year and I am glad to say, on the eve of my retirement from the mastership, that our objects are being though slowly yet surely accomplished. Each year you enlist from among our members 5 gentlemen as your Committee and in these gentlemen we put our trust, they support coming from ourselves as a body. Many of us have during the past year felt the usefulness and advantages of our Association, some may not have, but occasions are bound to arise at sometime or another with each and every member when the assistance of an association is of the utmost importance, and do the end that this assistance may be of the greatest value it behoves us to stand together as we have done in the past year for in this way, only can we hope to maintain the prestige we have now established and become an important factor in this city. We have among our members nearly all the most important trading firms of Bombay and would welcome the addition of those who do not at present belong to our body. Gentlemen, I am afraid I am taking up much of your time. I shall therefore at once proceed to place before you some matters of interest I have in my mind before dealing with the further, business on the agendapaper. One improtant matter which effects every citizen of Bombay and especially trades people in the busy streets of the Fort, is the condition of our roads, I refer particularly to the dust problem and the primitive system in vague for dealing with the rubbish and road sweepings. The dust for several months has been a source of the greatest annoyance to all, and of actual loss from damage to stock which it has caused to every tradesman. On January, 27th our Secretary addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner calling attention to the state of the roads and requested that steps be taken to lay the dust and alleviate the trouble, and as the matter does not appear to have been attended to we shall renew our representation at once. About a year ago oil was tried on the roads and it appeared to me to be a success, it certainly was most effective in laying the dust and I should have liked to have seen the whole of the Esplanade and Hornby roads, and the roads leading into them treated in the same way. Not only has the oiling of the roads been discontinued, but they have not been adequately watered. I trust the Municipal Commissioner will take steps to remedy this unisance at an early date. Regarding the rubbish carts which stand in odd corners of our streets, I consider these an eyesore and a great source of danger to the health of our citizens. I believe the "Halalkhore tax" is levied for the purpose of providing efficient conservancy of the city, but the method adopted is most objectionable and should be improved. The carts are filled to overflowing, and the strong wind usually prevailing in Bombay distributes a large portion of the rubbish collected over the immediate neighbourhood thus defeating the object for which the carts are intended and making the vicinity most objectionably unclean. The carts should either be taken away immediately they are filled, or if this is not practicable, they should either be provided with iron covers or be housed so as to screen them from view and prevent the contents being blown out. Gentlemen, I am pleased to be able to announce that a reply has been received from the Secretary to Government to our letter requesting representation on the Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Boards. stating that it will be placed before Government at an early date and I have every reason to believe our petition will have favourable consideration, and should our request be granted and representatives of our community be selected for these positions I can rely upon these, gentlemen giving their best services for the various bodies concerned and they will prove a valuable acquisition to the business capabilities and qualities of sound common sense for which these Boards are already well known. Before closing, gentlemen, I should like to thank my Committee and Secretary for the support they have given me throughout the year. As you will have seen from the Report before you there have been 17 Committee meetings held during the past year and in addition to these many important matters to all of which the members of the Committee given a hearty response.

With these remarks, gentlemen "I beg to propose to you the adoption of the reports and accounts."

The Committee's report and auditors' accounts for the past year were then adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected to office for the current year:—Mr. A Pell (Master), Mr. F.V Evans (Treasurer), Messrs. C. B. Robinson, E. Bollam, Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, and J. A. Geddes (Members of the Committee), and Messrs. Sharp and Bryning (Auditors).

The matter of a Gymkhana to be erected on the Wodehouse Road near Wodehouse Bridge was then considered. After some deliberation it was decided to accept the terms of Government and take over the ground for the purpose. The following gentlemen were elected to form the Gymkhana Committee:—The Hon'ble Hill Trevor, (President), Mr. Bryning (Secretary), and Messrs. Gillard, A Smith, Evans and A. E. Sharp (Members.)

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE New York Legislature has repealed the charters of four companies which had been authorized to divert the water from the Falls of Niagara. This shows that the Legislature is responding to the public demand for the preservation of the Falls.

OWING to a dispute between the committee of the Milan International Exhibition and the contractors engaged in constructing the Exhibition buildings, several of the contractors have ordered all work to be stopped, and have paid off thousands of their men.

PUBLIC COMPANY'S MEETING.

JUBILEE MANUFACTURING CO.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., Chairman of the board of Directors presiding. The Directors' report and audited accounts which were adopted showed:—

"Your Directors have great pleasure in laying before you the audited accounts for the year 1905 which was a record year for the Cotton Manufacturing Industry, and your Company also had its share in the wave of prosperity. You will see from the accompanying balance sheet that your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 2,26 342-12 2 out of which has to be deducted the debit balance of the previous year, namely, Rs. 20,535-6-4, and also the sum of Rs. 21,075, distributed among the shareholders as an interim dividend at Rs. 25 per share. This leaves a disposable balance of Rs 1,84.732 5 10, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 50 per shere Rs. 42,150, to the machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 1 00,000, to the reserve fund account Rs. 24,000, to the land and building fund account Rs. 5,000, to bonus to staff Rs. 5,000, carry forward Rs. 8,582-5-10, total Rs. 1,84.732-5-10, By way of precaution your directors deemed it advisable to insure a portion of the profits of last year, and they accordingly insured the sum of Rs. 31,50,000 through Messrs, Killick Nixon and Co. The mill buildings and Machinery are insured for Rs. 9,57,000 and the Stock for Rs. 4,95,000."

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel, and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors, and Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, and Nowrojee Ardaseer Bomonjee were re-appointed Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

COORLA MILLS.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above mills was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Directors' report showed: "Your, Directors have great pleasure in placing before you the Audited accounts for the year 1905 which was a record year for the Cotton Mills and your Company had also its share in the general prosperity, The Company has made a profit of Rs. 3,69,978-1-10, including the balance of Rs. 1,816-8-1 carried forward from last account, which we trust you will consider satisfactory. This sum your Directors propose to distribute as follows:—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 100 share for the year, including Rs. 35 already paid as interim dividend Rs. 1,30,000, to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 1,00,000 to new engines and boiler fund Rs. 1,00 500, to compassionate fund Rs. 5,000 to bonus to staff Rs, 1,500, to carry forward Rs. 20,978-1-10 total Rupees 3,60,978-1-10,

The mill buildings and machinery have been insured against fire for Rs. 13,52,500 and the stock for Rs. 5,56,000."

The Directors' report and audited accounts made up to 31st December 1905 were adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per share was declared Messrs Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors and Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer was re-appointed Auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 300. The best thanks of the meeting was tendered to the Directors and agents for their able management of the affairs and the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

The report by the Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December to be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders and policyholders, to be held at Bombay, on the 12th April:—

The Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have, much pleasure in submitting to shareholders and policyholders their report on the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1905. As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs. 20 17,771-5-7 of which Rs. 15,70,120-0-6 has been transferred to the trust fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 2,57,76,147-14-4 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was 3-71 per cent. The details of the above increase in funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs, A copy of the Accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the Bankers' Official Trustee's and Auditors' certificates. During the year 5,920 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs 1,04,29,500, Of this number 4,575 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 76, 41,325 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 3,91,794-7-0. Five annuity bonds were issued for Rs. 4,881-12-9, the consideration being Rs. 52,403-9-0. The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company (including the Policies under which the Company's promissory notes remain outstanding) is 45,885 assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 9,19,62,596-14 4 of which Rs. 12,70,500 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force thore are 25 Pension Certificates for Monthly Pension of Rs. 752-8-0, bringing an Annual Premium income of Rs. 2,907-4-0. There are on the books 21 Annuity Bonds for Rs. 13,397-0-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 1,49,716 9 0. Four annuities amounting to Rs. 1,503-12-0 terminated by the deaths of the Annuitants. Claims for Rs. 19,37,814-5-3 were paid during the year:—(1) Under 169 Matured Endowment Policies on 153 lives, assuring with Bonus Additions Rs. 3,95,386-0-5, (2) By death of 603 assured lives, under 729 Policies, assuring with Bonus Additions Rs. 15,42,428-4-10, total Rs. 19,37,814-5-3 deduct re-assurances Rs. 20,000 0-0 Total Rs. 19,17,814-5-3, decrease in outstanding claims Rs. 92,630 9 0, total claims for year as per Revenue account Rs. 18,25,183 12 3. total Claims outstanding on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1905, amount to Rs. 5,25,814-9-11.

The Revenue for the year, less Re-assurance Premiums of Rs. 61 745-5 3, amounted to Rs. 46,03,805-13 6, of which Rs. 37,05,779 15 3. was derived from Premiums, etc., and Rs. 9,03,025-14-3, from Interest on Investments. The total out-go for the year was Rs. 25,91,034-7-11, which includes claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, etc., leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 201,7 771 5-7, The Investments of the Company are:—3 and 3 1-2 per cent Government Securities Rs. 2,30,63900, 4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Rs. 3,00,000, 4 per cent Bombay Municipal Debentures Rs. 1,56,000, 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Bonds Rs. 3,29 900, 1 per cent Karachi Municipal Debentures Rs. 3,00 000 loans on Policies Rs. 10,17,242. 5-3 house property Rs. 15,26,488-4 2, total Rs. 2 55,84,530 9-5. The Directors recommend a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent per annum to shareholders for the year 1905. Under the provisions of the articles of Association, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. James Murdoch retire from office as Directors at the General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina, shareholders' auditor and Mr, Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, policyholders' auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election. The Directors congratulate the shareholders and policyholders upon the very satisfactory results attained during the year under review. The fact that the funds show the largest increase ever recorded in the Company's history may be regarded as a true indication of success. Great care continues to be exercised in the acceptance of lives. As on previous occasions, the Directors have to remind shareholders and policyholders that much can be done by those interested in the Company to further its welfare. They therefore ask all shareholders and policyholders to endeavour to contribute to the Company's prosperity by introducing intending assurers to it. The Company by the nature of its constitution and from its extensive experience of life assurance in the East, is able to present systems and rates which while being absolutely sound, are peculiarly well adapted for the assurer in India. The Board of Directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of the Officers, Agents and all connected with the Company who have helped towards the success of the past year.

A BILL was introduced in favour of keeping closed the public-houses throughout Ireland on St. Patrick's Day. There is no illuminating preamble attached to the Bill; but as it was presented by Irish members, among its supporters being Mr. William Redmond, it is safe to assume that the patriotic excitements of St. Patrick's Day do not call for the added exhilaration of intoxicating drinks.

TREASURE HUNTERS OF THE THAMES.

"AN underwaterman's trade is not what it was in the old days, and when there ain't any regular job to be done we fill in our time by going a-dredgering."

It was a Sunday morning, and Mr. Williams, having a Sunday off, leant over the little parapet hard by his house at Greenwich, and gazed at the broad river dancing in the sunshine. Behind us was the medley of stonepaved rows and wooden houses of old Greenwich, and the stately white pile of the Hospital.

Mr. Williams, better known on the river as Joe Williams, is one of the leading Thames underwatermen. His is a curious and little-known calling. The underwaterman makes his living chiefly by raising sunken barges or other craft from under the water. Such work is scarcer than it was. In the old days, when the Thames barges were smaller, they were always sinking; fifty or sixty have foundered in a single gale. Now only about a dozen are sunk in a twelve month. So the underwaterman has to fill in his time, as Mr. Williams said, by dredgering, which is a corruption of dredging.

The dredgerman goes about the river in a little boat. picking up whatever he can find, and it is astonishing how many queer things are to be found in the Thames, floating on its surface or resting on the mud of its bottom. He tows overboard a dredge net—hence "dredgerman"—which sweeps over the river floor and gathers in everything in its way. The net is drawn by a rope made fast amidships. By merely placing his finger on the rope, the experienced dredgerman can tell at once when his net has caught anything even if it is only a quarter of a pound chunk of coal. There are several amphibious characters on the river who make their living by dredgering alone.

The underwaterman's calling requires plant and capital, however; Mr. Williams's plant lay on the shingly beach beneath us, it included a large, stiffly-built rowing-boat, with a small crane jib in its bows and a windlass amidships, a tangle of heavy rusty chains and stout wire ropes, a miscellaneous assortment of grapnels, and a thirty-foot pole.

The pole is used to locate the sunken barge. Then another and larger barge is floated directly above her. A couple of rowing-boats put off on either side, each carrying the end of one of the wire ropes which is paid out till the loop of it rests on the bottom. The boats row forward simultaneously and the loop follows, until it is hauled beneath the bottom of the sunken barge. To one end of the wire rope is fixed one of the rusty chains aforesaid, and the rope is now hauled in until the chain is drawn beneath the bottom of the barge. The ends of the chain are passed together over the top of the salvage barge hauled taut, and made fast. All this is done at low tide. As the upper barge rises with the tide the encircling chain raises the sunken barge. Then the two barges are brought towards the bank until the sunken one grounds on the shelving bed. When the tide ebbs again, the chains slacken as the top barge sinks, and they are hauled in and made taut afresh, and at the next flood both barges are floated in still nearer to the bank. At length the sunken barge is brought to a point high enough for the ebbing tide to uncover her.

Sometimes we'll do it in a single tide, said Mr. Williams, sometimes it takes half a dozen. The underwaterman talks and thinks in tides. Instead of saying a job will take him three days, he says it will take him six tides. The price of raising a barge varies according to her size and value and the number of tides occupied. I've raised a small one for £5, and I've received as much as £100 for a job.

The underwaterman does not confine himself to sunken craft. He is called upon to raise all sorts of articles, Mr. Williams has hooked up a horse and cart which somehow got into the river. Anchors and cases of goods are the most frequent articles of salvage.

The underwaterman finds lost things sometimes when a diver has failed. He fishes for them with a queer instrument which he calls a bar. It is a heavy bar of iron with half a dozen long-stemmed grapnels fixed along it. It may be likened to a huge comb, the bar being the back and the grapnels the teeth. This bar is towed along the bed of the river, till sooner or later the row of trailing grapnels with their barbed fingers find the object sought. The minor occupation of dredging, though largely chance work, is occasionally very remunerative.

"The things I've dredged up out of this old river would fill a museum—aye, and a mortuary," said Mr. Williams. "I shouldn't care to count the number of corpses I've found, I've found old cannon, old muskets, old swords, bones, jewellery—anything that you like to mention. I found a set of teeth once and I've found a coster's barrow. How it came at the bottom of the Thames is more than I can tell Any amount of wheelbarrows too. In the old days, when the colliers unloaded in in the river coal used to be one of the chief finds. The dredgerman could always find a supply of it by just dredging round the points where the set of the tide carried it."

One of Mr. Williams's queerest finds was a turtle, which he beheld one day disporting itself in the river near the entrance to the Victoria Docks. He gave chase, but the wily turtle dived at the psychological moment, and was seen no more. It had probably fallen overboard when it was being unloaded from a ship in the docks. Another time he saw a flying fish in the river. As flying-fishes are not imported, the creature must have journeyed to the Thames by itself.

"The worst job I ever had was with the Princess Alice, the pleasureboat that was run down just below Blackwall twenty-five year ago. Over seven hundred people were drowned—they never knew how many for certain. She was beached, and I and two other men were engaged to take the bodies out of her. There were forty-five in the forepeak alone. We worked at it six weeks. I got fifteen shillings a day and fifteen shillings a night, and I don't reckon I was overpaid."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar. 1906, on 504'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	436	8	714
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,69,427	26,78,017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks	14,05,427	28,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,446	2,69,184	23,903	4,20,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	534	47	834
Total to corresponding date do.	15,10,589	26,72,116	57,620	42,40,325

Increase for the week .... Rs. 60,583
Decrease to date .... " 98.139

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,784	20,52,337	7,352	25,63,115
I M R do ...	74,507	3,11 692	1,521	5,00,559
A D C Ry ...	10.739	20,087	64	25,808
Total...	7,06,429	23,84,116	8,937	30,99,482
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system...	4,53,104	16,27,653	13,191	20,93,918
I M R do ..	1,24,003	2,89,523	1,277	4,14,803
A DC Ry ..	3,091	3,267	135	6,493
Total...	5,80,198	19,20,443	14,603	25,15,244
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 50,222	+4,24,684	— 5,839	+ 4,69,167
I M R	+ 63,343	+ 22,169	+ 244	+85,756
A D C Ry	+ 12,566	+ 16,820	— 71	+29,315

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd April 1906.

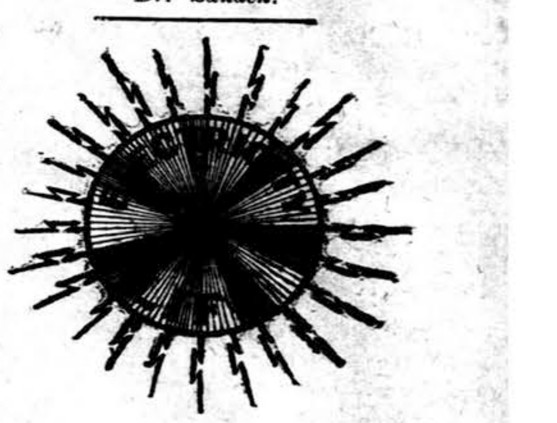
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 .... £31,536,600
2. Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 by Council Bills £31,581,765
   By Gold... Nil
3. Amount remitted in excess over Revised Estimate .... £ 45,165

REPORTS from the Mekran coast speak of very heavy rains last month, rivers and watercourses overflowing and flooding the country for miles. No such downpour of rain has been experienced for twenty years.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER.

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement. more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor
BOMBAY.

"Grateful Results"

A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

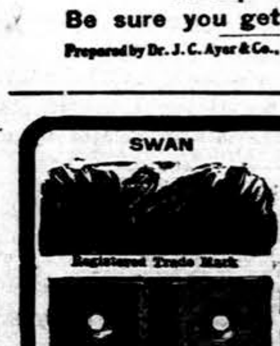
"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was offen-



sive, food distressed me, I suffered much from headache, my skin was sallow, and the many remedies recommended me did no good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and restored my appetite. These unlooked-for but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. LYDIA M. TARBOX, Altoona, Pa.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
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None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

THE RECENT MOTOR CASE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting in the High Court, the application for revision made by H. C. Bayne, licensed driver of motor-car No. 187, was called on for hearing. Accused had been convicted by Mr. K[illegible] Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of driving rashly and negligently in Queen's Road, and causing hurt to Amin Bibi. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200, his license for the unexpired period was suspended and he was declared unfit to hold a license. Side by side with this application, the Magistrate report was called on for disposal, stating that wherein, through mistake, he had omitted to specify the period for which he had declared the accused disqualified to hold a licence, and that omission was contrary to law, he begged the Registrar to bring the matter to the notice of the Honourable Judges of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the accused. The Hon Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The learned Chief Justice, addressing counsel in the case, informed them, at the outset, that the accused was known to him as a motor-driver; and he asked, whether owing to this circumstance, any of them had any objection to his hearing the matter.

Counsel expressed their confidence in his Lordship's judgment and impartiality.

The Chief Justice: I thought it right to let you know.

Mr. Lowndes argued the case for the accused. He thought the proceedings against the accused under the Motor Vehicles Act were enough; he should not have been proceeded against by the Police, under Section 279 of the Penal Code for rash and negligent driving and also under Section 338 for doing a rash act. The Motor Vehicles Act was strong enough to deal with the case. Taking it on the basis that the Magistrate should have dealt with it under the Motor Act, that the functionary had clearly exceeded his jurisdiction in awarding the punishment, and in passing orders relating to the holding of the licence.

The Advocate General: We admit; the matter of the license can be dealt with.

Mr. Lowndes: The Magistrate is wrong in one point; the Court can go into the question of the propriety of the sentence.

The Chief Justice: Oh yes, we can always go into that; only we can't go into facts.

Mr. Lowndes then commented on the evidence. He said accused was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour at most. While passing by Mr. Bicknell's victoria, he wished Mr. Bicknell. He saw a man run across, and swerved his car to the left to try and avoid him. But the man was hit, and knocked down. The car was drawn up at a distance variously stated from 15 to 30 yards, practically immediately. Counsel did not dispute the conviction; but he was dealing on the basis of punishment. The Magistrate, in expressing surprise at the accused appearing in Court for the first occasion, showed a distinct animus.

The Chief Justice: A few lines higher up is a most objectionable remark.

Mr Lowndes said it began with the sentence that the accused should be punished in such a manner that persons like him could not carry on such sort of driving, to the detriment of the public. Under the Motor Act, a fine of Rs. 100 was laid down for a first offence; and for second [illegible]. Not content with [illegible], the Magistrate had inflicted a further [illegible] of one day's imprisonment, and dealt with the question of the licence. That the car was being driven by the accused recklessly was [illegible] from the evidence of Mr. Bicknell, who was a solicitor of this Court, and of Major Radcliff, and Major Butler. Under the Motor Act, two points were in accused's favour: the road was clear; there was no crowd. Accused was not a motorist of means like the majority of motor-car owners; he was only an employe in a firm on a salary of Rs. 150.

The Chief Justice: Evidently, a conviction was hard under the Penal Code. The question is: Is the punishment heavy? It was a Police prosecution and the Police did not consider a conviction under Section 2 of the Motor Act to meet the requirements of the case by a fine alone.

Mr. Lowndes: Under revisional powers you can deal with the propriety of sentence.

The Chief Justice: Under the Penal Code had the fine been Rs. 1,000, then we should [illegible] once said it is a heavy and excessive fine.

Mr. Lowndes said that the deprivation of the licence was a much more important item to his client; it meant the taking away of his means of livelihood. No one expected an old head on young shoulders and counsel submitted his client had already suffered enough for his youthful inexperience; it would be a sort of warning to him in the future. There was besides one day's imprisonment.

The Chief Justice: The imprisonment has been suffered?

Mr. Lowndes: It is merely technical.

The Chief Justice: Is it a record against character?

After further arguments, it was agreed that it amounted to something like "warned and discharged;" and not to a stigma on character. The Judges concurred in the opinion expressed by counsel, and the matter dropped.

For the Crown the Advocate General urged that the accused had been fortunate in having addressed on his behalf all sorts of tempting arguments to the Court; he did not like, in the circumstances, to be ungracious enough to press for a heavier punishment. This incident occurred at five o'clock in the evening, on Queen's Road, near a locality where no fewer than seven byways entered. If accused's view was obscured by a passing victoria his duty was to keep his car so well in hand as to enable him in the event of an emergency to pull up in the instant. Had he done so the accident could have been avoided; putting it a little further one could say, it would have been avoided. It was quite true that this did not necessarily argue any great degree of recklessness on the part of the accused. At the same time when a person took out his motor, was it not his duty to keep it under control and to pull it up when he judged an accident to be imminent ahead, even at the risk of some damage to his vehicle and so forth.

At this stage the Advocate-General with a consent of Mr. Lowndes and of the Court made a communication to the Court, stating the reason why the Police had pressed for a heavy penalty in this instance. The Press were requested not to notice it.

Further arguments were advanced and the Court reserved judgment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer Peninsular which is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong Capt J G	Griffith Mr G
Amber Mr and Mrs	Hammond Mr and Mrs Y
Brown Major and Mrs E A	Hardie Mr
Birdwood Mr	Norwood Lieut A E
Clements Mr S	Rous Mr
Compton Mr W	Roe Mr F
Davies Mr J	Stock Mr E P
Evans Capt C R	White Mr R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bowley Miss	Neville Mr B
Beasley Capt and Mrs C H	[illegible] Mr F R
Bewes Miss	[illegible] Mr A H
Cathcart Capt A R	Stevenson Mr J F L
Collins Miss S	[illegible] Mr F C
Gray Mr N R	Thomson Capt A H G
McLeod Mr M M	

FROM BRINDISI—Macpherson Mr W C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all causes
A upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	2	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	25	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	39	30	43
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	11	5	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	26	75
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	4	22
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	22
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	122	107	271
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible] 395	[illegible]3 720	
Same date last year	122	117	249

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Deaths
1	1

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DINSHAW JIVANJI PATEL.

Mr Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved [illegible] the schedule and [illegible] notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHAIKH IBRAHIM KASAM.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a fortnight. The application was granted.

RE JUGULDAS DAMODER.

Mr Davar, on behalf of Maneklal Amratlal opposing creditor, moved for issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses at Ahmedabad. There were heavy liabilities, and out of 115 creditors 102 were residents of Ahmedabad and the witnesses to be examined were important witnesses, and there were no means of compelling their attendance in Bombay.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent consented.

His Lordship ordered a commission to issue to the District Court at Ahmedabad for the examination of the witnesses. The matter was adjourned until the first Court day in August, with an interim order to the insolvent meanwhile.

RE HAJI ALI MAHOMED OOSMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. P. J. Parekh for an opposing creditor, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co, Limited, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for three months. The partnership books were in Mozambique where their business was carried on as well as in Bombay; and the insolvents alleged that they had been taken possession of the by Portuguese Government in Mozambique.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for the insolvents, said the absence of the books was not due to any action on the part of his clients.

The matter was adjourned for three months.

RE ABDUL HAMID MAHOMED ARAB.

Mr. K. B. Dastur for the insolvent, applied for leave for the withdrawal of the petition. The Official Assignee, who had in his hands assets worth Rs. 200 objected to the application. Mr. Dastur said the Official Assignee might deal with the money in his hands as he thought proper, but there was nothing to prevent the insolvent from withdrawing his petition. What the insolvent wanted was to voluntarily withdraw from insolvency. After some discussion, the matter was allowed to stand over till next Court day.

RE HAJI MAHOMED HUSAIN JAWAN SHOOSTRI.

Mr. Mirza, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule nisi for the revocation of the adjudication order. A notice of the application had been served on Goverdhandas Morarji, the creditor at whose instance the adjudication order had been made. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GIRDHARLAL TULSIDAS.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order for one month, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GANPAT YESSOO.

On the Application of Mr. Mankar, his Lordship made absolute a rule nisi for the revocation of the adjudication order.

RE SUCCARAM KHANDJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Lakhmichand Maneckchand, opposing creditor, applied for the examination of the creditor's witnesses as well as of the first insolvent at Ahmednagar. Mr. Ardashir Kapadia consented for the first second and third insolvents. On behalf of fourth insolvent, Mr. Mankar said he would remain neutral, and raised no objection. His Lordship ordered a commission to issue for the examination of witnesses at Ahmednagar.

RE SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KINHARE.

Mr. Davar [illegible] for the insolvent [illegible] discharge [illegible] adjudged [illegible] for want of necessary information. On the application of [illegible], his Lordship adjourned the hearing for three months. [illegible] the Official Assignee [illegible] information [illegible] a protection order [illegible]. Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, said his client only wanted protection.

H. M. ROACHE.

On the application of Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule [illegible].

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges: Dwarkadas [illegible]; Jamshedkhan [illegible]; Charles [illegible]; [illegible] Kursondas [illegible]; Frederick Edward [illegible]; Rustomji Dorabji [illegible]; Haji [illegible]; S. B. [illegible]; [illegible] Kirparam; H. S. Mallick; and W. B. Phillips.

HIGH COURT.—April 5.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For Consent Decree

676-05—Thakurdas and Co—Kerbai Mulraram widow vs A[illegible] Syed Mahomed Nazr [illegible] and others—Little and Co

57-01—[illegible] and [illegible]—Bai Brijkuver [illegible] widow vs Jethalal Permanandas and another—Daphtary F and D

To be spoken to the minutes of the decree

219-05—[illegible] and Co—[illegible]bai widow vs Kochhi [illegible] Jugjiwan R[illegible] Raja and others—Maganlal J and G

For an exparte decree

734-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd vs Haji Ali Mahomed Oosman and others

For further directions and costs on assistant Commissioner Report

74-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing C Ltd vs Lalji Vesaji—Chitnis and M

For taking Evidence

836-04—Nanu H and Co—[illegible] Mulchand vs Varjiwandas Ma[illegible]howji and others—Bicknell M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

38-5—Payne and Co—Hafizabai widow vs Mahomed [illegible] Moorad and other—Crawford B and Co

825-5—Khu[illegible]derao and [illegible]—[illegible] and others vs R[illegible]—Dorabji and J

31-01—Craigie L and Co—The Commercial Bank of India Ltd vs [illegible] Laxubhai and others—Raghavaya and [illegible]

1 6-6—Pestonji R and K—Framji Dhanjibhoy Cooper vs Framji Jamsetji Ka[illegible]oki—Malvi [illegible] and M

Commercial Cause

575-5—Payne and Co—Haji Golam Mahomed Azam vs [illegible] Mahomed Yoosoof Esmail—Unwala and P

Long Cause

801-04—Madhavji and K—Vishram Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance G—Little and C

455-04—Hiral[illegible]—Moos[illegible] Yocoob vs Manilal Ajitrai—[illegible] shanker K and G

588-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs the Partnership firm of Noor [illegible] and others—Thakurdas and Co

54-5—Craigie L and Co—Karsandas Dharamsey vs Gungabai widow and others—Maneksha [illegible]

104-0—Un[illegible] and P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai alias Javerbai widow—Malvi [illegible] and K

47-0—K[illegible] and [illegible]—Pestonji [illegible] Narialvala vs Ali [illegible] Ramchandra K[illegible]—Maganlal J and G

712-0—Daphtary F and D—Laxubai [illegible] kerbai vs Amtulla [illegible] widow and others—J P Dastur

803—Wadia and Co—Nasab Mahomed Ramalkhan vs Edward G Gabriel—Payne and Co

47-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jamnadas Jaikisondas vs Mulchand Vithal and others—Edgelow G and W

815-0—[illegible] and [illegible] vs Manaraj Lan[illegible] Nurian and another—Payne and Co

753-05—Hiralal D—Kipurchand Rhanlal vs Abhechand Shamji and another—Raghavaya and B

65-03—Payne and Co—Bahadur Khan Sultan's Aga Mahomed [illegible] Haji Abdul [illegible] and others—Edgelow G and W

222-05—Payne and Co—Manilal Mooljee vs Gocalsing Tapalra and another—Edgelow G and W

319-4—M[illegible]—[illegible] widow vs Ramdas Kabubhai and another—Jehangir and G

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

495-01—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Luxman vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

836-05—Mulla and K—[illegible] Ishwarlal vs C E [illegible] and another—Shea and B [illegible]

783-05—[illegible] vs Bhagwan [illegible]—Daphtary F and D

811-05—Sorabji and J—[illegible] vs Anand [illegible]

[illegible]-99—[illegible] vs [illegible] Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedally [illegible] and others vs [illegible]—Jehangir and G

593-05—K J Billimoria—[illegible] Ramjee vs Sursing Mathuradas and others—Malowjee and K

[illegible]-01—K[illegible]—[illegible] vs An[illegible] Rama—[illegible] B Cholia

571-05—[illegible] Fulchand vs Mulji [illegible] and others

[illegible]—[illegible] and [illegible]—Wamanrao Wasudeo vs [illegible] widow—Payne and Co

[illegible]—[illegible] widow vs Shakubai widow—Payne and Co

[illegible]-05—[illegible]—[illegible] Lalloobhai vs Dayaram [illegible]—Bhaishanker K and J

[illegible]-05—[illegible] and K—[illegible] Framji [illegible] and another vs [illegible]—Crawford B and Co

399-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatau Morarji and other—Bhaishanker K and G

803-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein Norbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

[illegible]-05—[illegible] widow vs Curson [illegible]ersey

[illegible]-04—Unwala and P—Casum alias Bacheo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Sullaman and others—Payne and Co

[illegible]-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kalianji Jairam Naranji and others—Dikshit D and S

[illegible]-0—Wadia G and Co—Banubai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

845-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Lecee vs Richard John M Lecee—Sorabji and J

RED-TAPE IN INDIA.

To become acquainted with red-tape proper—the real [illegible], well [illegible] and varied, served up in all its inimitable manner—it is a necessity to follow in the track of so many people this winter and to wing one's flight to India's sunny shores for here [illegible] the [illegible] months [illegible] which is [illegible] delight. [illegible] the public, to [illegible] the exercise [illegible] privileged red-tape, and [illegible] you have [illegible] excellence.

[illegible] the length and breadth of the land [illegible] every [illegible] wheels of administration are clogged [illegible] manner [illegible] managed to keep [illegible] evolution. [illegible] you want, does it chance that you may [illegible] to penetrate that mystery of mysteries—[illegible]—in order to obtain it, you will find your path bestrewn with obstacles thick as autumn leaves, and long ere your wishes are gratified if ever they are, your temper will have been tried to the utmost. In fact, in this respect lies red-tape's one virtue, that it inculcates that splendid quality patience, within one a patience worthy of Ixion with his wheel, if it does not first happen to drive you to the State establishment for the care of persons mentally weak! Time was when officials in this happy country cared little for the nation's progress. They had comfortable berths and prospects of a comfortable pension, and plenty of underlings to execute the superfluous work their ingenious minds contrived, with which to defeat the public ends by establishing ridiculous precedents where none existed and by slavishly adhering to foolish ones already in existence.

Each official and each official's underling says a writer in the "St. James's Budget" plays the game with a zeal unwonted for a hot country possessing an enervating climate. When the fun becomes fast, and furious they burn each other's fingers, but little reck they. It is the price of fetish-worship, and it is all in the game, and so they go on in the same old style, uncomplaining. If you are an onlooker it is amusing—exceedingly so—to watch the sport. It is only when you are forced to become a suppliant of the Government, for some reason or other, or when you reflect on the fearful waste of time and the unnecessary expense caused, for which the Empire has to suffer, that you begin to chafe against this obnoxious method if such it can be called.

There are many reasons for it. For one thing, far removed from the destructive power of anything in the nature of public opinion, the temptation offered to officials to a display of pomposity, of which red-tape is a most favoured form, is very strong; its victims are many, and especially amongst those eminent young gentlemen who find themselves translated from the class-room to the dignity of a wielder of Imperial authority, becoming in their own estimation quite superior persons—all at once. Again the official machine in India, is one of constant change. A man may be magistrate to-day, irrigation officer to-morrow, and in a few months' time anything from Deputy Assistant Commissioner to Registrar of Land Records. Be he energetic and desirous of breaking down precedents, of effecting reform, little chance has he of accomplishing anything, and the heat and his superior and subordinates also soon sap him of his superfluous energy. He resigns himself to what appears to him to be the inevitable, and soon he, too, is an ardent worshipper at red-tape's shrine. And be it remembered that those officials who took the red-tape plant with them to India, and who carefully planted it in Indian soil and nurtured it until it grew up strong and healthy, and who induced the people of the land into the mysteries of its use, met with huge success amongst their pupils, the Baboos, and such is the potency of the instruction they imparted that the Baboo has long since outrivalled his superior officer in the application of red-tape. He revels in it, chants its praises every day of his life, looks upon it as something almost worthy of deification, and he never, neglects an opportunity of making use of it. His spirit does not soar to great things, as a rule, save in the matter of vapoury and grandiloquent language, known to the world as Baboo English, and the atmosphere of red-tape he finds congenial to an extreme. He is far more of a fixture in a Government office than the Anglo-Indian, and consequently all the varieties of precedent, formality, and routine, bewildering in their character are known to him by rote, and with dire result his knowledge is applied.

A new burra Sahib comes in, and has to conform with the ways of the old one. He finds it useless to [illegible] his subordinates. He gets another one [illegible] who also has to knuckle under; and so it goes on. All kinds of useless information are carefully collected, and data of an utterly [illegible] are compiled, orderly labelled and piled on shelves [illegible] for the dust of ages to accumulate thereon. Piles of [illegible] yearly in length, foolscap and [illegible] to printers ink [illegible] on, [illegible], [illegible] likewise, and reports on everything under the sun, [illegible] are cunningly concocted [illegible] incidents of the past [illegible]. What does it [illegible] is sure [illegible] work? The Baboo has a keen eye to business and [illegible] of relations who want billets, and he will do anything to increase the amount of work.

BUTTON-MAKING AT HOME.

PRETTY SCHEMES WHICH CAN EASILY BE EVOLVED.

To be up to date buttons must needs be things of beauty, and not a little care and trouble are taken in the designing and making of these indispensable accessories, which may make or mar a gown. The manufacture at home of original buttons is an easy and attractive task, the success of which depends on a good eye for colour, together with quick fingers and a due regard for exactitude of detail and finish.

A supply of wooden moulds in different sizes will be needed, and small rings for the framework of skeleton buttons. Almost any material can be pressed into service, provided it accords with the gown or blouse for which the buttons are intended.

First cut a round of the material rather larger than the mould, marking the size of the mould on it with white cotton, and if the button is to be embroidered let this be done next. The line of cotton will show where the centre of the embroidery will lie when the button is completed. A small pad of cotton wool placed under the stuff often helps to get a better effect.

A charming set of buttons for a lace blouse may be made of superposed frills of Valenciennes lace gathered to the centre and stitched to a foundation of net with a tiny button or flat bead on the centre of each to hide the join. These are, of course, not intended for working buttons but only serve for decoration. A more practical button of gathered lace over satin can be made in much the same way as a covering for a wooden mould with two or three French knots in the centre worked in silk to tone with the colour of the blouse. A foundation of thick cardboard cut to the required size, will form a good basis for a coat button while an oval button covered with the material of the coat and stitched on through perforations in the cardboard with thick twisted silk is simple but effective.

Jet is frequently pressed into service for the same purpose, jet beads being stitched on to brocade or silk with French knots interspersed between them.

Embroidery likewise plays an important part in button making, and a white taffetas button with a tiny embroidered rose spray has its own special charm. The spray may be cut from brocade or flowered muslin, appliqué to the centre of the button, and embroidered so as to hide the groundwork of the flower. This will give a graceful raised effect. A tiny narrow white cord may be used as outline for the edge.

Other up-to-date materials are paillette suede and embroidered kid, while motifs of real lace applique to a thick satin are effective, the pad of cotton wool being necessary in this case.

Chenille is very adaptable to the cause of button making, and a solid cartwheel button may be evolved upon a backing of stiff canvas, the chenille being intertwined with tinsel to lighten it. This button would be suitable for a heavy material, while a lighter one of chenille could be made of strands radiating from a centre in convolvulus form, the chenille being crossed with tinsel. The foundation for this should be a padded mould, covered with material to tone or contrast with the chenille, while a paillette or sparkling jewelled button in the middle will help to give the flower-like effect.

Military buttons are generally possessed by most women. One of these makes an effective centre to a flat pad of velvet, and forms another good example of the coat button. The pad should be cut on the cross, a cord extending from the edge across the coat to loop over the working button on the other side.

Japanese embroidery is another attractive material with which to work the conventional flower design being particularly adaptable and effective.

Lingerie shirts offer another field for ingenuity in button making, skeleton buttons being perhaps the best adapted for them. These are made upon a small ring as framework. Button-hole the ring with fine embroidery cotton, and work a "spider" in the centre. A variation on this is to cover the ring with coloured batiste, and over this place a second covering of linen of which some threads have been drawn. Work the drawn threads into a pattern so that the touch of colour underneath is visible.

Where a perfectly flat surface to the button is required, linen buttons of the kind usually seen on pillow-cases may be used. French knots may be introduced on these with good effect. A padded linen button entirely covered with French knots, and with a frill of narrow Valenciennes lace, in imitation of a daisy, makes another pretty lingerie button.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Matters will turn out all right for the haunted man in Wales; they always do in such cases, much to the disappointment of the Society for Psychological Research. What would have been the finest ghost story in the world was spoiled by Detective-Inspector Greenham. He was summoned to a villa in Florence which was the scene of nightly mysteries, moving furniture weird whinnings and shufflings, and performances so alarming as to make the whole household ill. The officer tells the story with capital effect in his reminiscences—nothing in the Sherlock Holmes is more dramatic. The Servants had been sent to bed before he was admitted into the haunted house. All was in darkness, and he was left in possession of the ground floor, armed with a lantern which immediately extinguished itself. He managed to get a piece of candle for his lamp, but just as the ghost walked this wretched dip tumbled on to the floor.

As the officer groped for his fugitive light, the sound of something dragging along the polished floor approached him, and in the darkness something brushed against his arm. He regained his candle and lit it then set out to explore. A trailing rope attracted his attention and he made a spring for it. No sooner had he set his foot upon it than he was overthrown, and out again went the light. He managed to cling to the rope and half slipping, half dragged, shot head-first through a doorway into the hall, with something mysteriously active on head. Material or not, this ghost had strength. At this moment a door opened, and into the hall trooped half a dozen terrified domestics, to find the detective at one end of the rope, at the other a big pointer dog. The latter was the ghost. The servants, hearing that the villa had a reputation for strange sounds, had been in the habit of unfastening the rope by which their master's dog should have been tied up, in order that he might have greater liberty to tackle supernatural intruders. And he whining and dragging his rope among the furniture on the polished floor, became the ghost to terrify.

A terrible example has been afforded this week of the ill which even innocence may effect. A little girl of three has drowned her baby sister believing the mite of humanity to be a doll. One can but hope that a merciful consideration will prevent that child from ever knowing what it has done. A child's mind terrible in this connection is ordinarily a most fascinating study Lecky traced it charmingly in his Map of Life. Half the children's answers in print are invented by adults they are never so startling as the genuine article. A tiny maid of this writers acquaintance was present recently when a battered little bird was brought out dead from the aviary. The child took the dead bird in her hand and sympathetically stroked its still beautiful plumage. Tears were in the eyes of the child and tears were in her voice, as she presently looked up and said, Mummy, may I have this lickle smawss baby dicky-bird for my dinny. She would have made a meal of her dead favourite as reverently as a cannibal devours a departed loved one.

When does a child cease to be a child? There is a period in a boy's life when he is a wanton savage. Is there a corresponding spell in the upgrowing of a girl? A story comes to mind which suggests that such may be the case. Soon after the seizure which was permanently to cripple him, was sent in the custody of a young girl, into the country. This girl had a sweetheart in Edinburgh, and hated the life in the country which kept her from him. More still, she hated the child who was the cause of her being so detained. The passion of dislike for the child grew upon her, until one day she rushed away with him to the top of the Craigs at Sandy-Knowe, fully intending to cut his throat with her scissors and bury him in the moss. The life of the one whom thereafter millions were almost to worship trembled that moment in the balance. Her project was at the last too awful for the girl, and she crept back to confess the fell purpose which she had cherished.

The opening of the Baker-street and Waterloo Railway directs attention (writes a correspondent) to some anomalies in tube and omnibus fares in London. If, for example, a person is at the Oxford-street end of Tottenham Court-road, and wishes to get to Baker-street, the Central London, by the connection at Oxford Circus and the new line, will take him there for fourpence. Should he however, prefer to go by motor omnibus, he can make the journey almost as quickly, and quite as pleasantly, for a penny. This is, perhaps, an extreme case where the new line is concerned; but others might be quoted like that from Chancery-lane to London Bridge, where the omnibus route is again a penny, and the combined fare by the Central and City and South London threepence. Sooner or later, with the increase of tubes and motor-omnibuses, this fare problem will have to be faced by the underground electric railways. In the United States and Canada there is everywhere in force a system of transfers by which passengers by electric cars are entitled to change cars, and thus get from one end of the city to the other by the payment of only one fare, equivalent in our money to twopence halfpenny. London is at present so much behind New York in this respect that to go, say from Baker-street to London Bridge by changing "tubes" would cost just double that amount; whilst by omnibus, changing at Tottenham Court-road, the fare is threepence.

A story of the college days of Eugen Richter, the great German Radical, whose death took place a day or two ago, is told by the Allgemeine Zeitung—His University career began in Heidelberg, at that period of his life money was not so plentiful as in later years. He had recently delivered a lecture as a local debating society The Franco-[illegible] of 1857, and this lecture, [illegible], averted a financial crisis in his own case—a crisis to which was the harder to bear as his twentieth birthday was approaching and he had been looking forward to celebrating it in true student fashion with his friends. He hit upon the idea of offering his lecture to [illegible] and to his surprise and joy [illegible] at the rate of five pence [illegible]—his first attempt at journalism, in which, later, he occupied a commanding place. His twentieth birthday was celebrated with unwonted festivity, and a free night was granted him by the University, [illegible] in other words, an extension beyond the [illegible] 10.45 p.m., when all students [illegible] to leave the cafes.

The fabric and the site of the quaint and dingy-looking Gothic Church of St. Michael, which has frontages to Exeter-street, and [illegible]-street, Strand, will be sold by auction [illegible], by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and another notable landmark will vanish. An Order in Council was agreed to in August last year for the union of the benefices of St. Michael and St. Paul, Covent Garden, and a month later the valedictory services were held in St. Michael's, which was built in 1833 from the architectural designs of Mr. James Savage. At present nothing remains of St. Michael's but the external walls and the tall Gothic stones supporting the roof. The beautiful east stained-glass window, erected as a memorial of the Duke of Wellington, the organ, and the church furniture have been stored in the spacious crypt of St. Martin's Church, St. Martin's-place, and will be ultimately placed in a new church to be erected at the pleasant riverside town of Chiswick after [illegible], the patronage of which is given to the Vicar of St. Martins (Rev. L. E. Shelford.)

A remarkable experiment has been performed in Madison Square Garden, New York, by Professor Ovington, of Boston. The Scientific American says, wireless messages were sent off from the body of a young man who stood on the top of a wall with one hand extended above his head and in the other a wire coming from the transmitter. The messages sent from this novel radiating arrangement were received by a De Forest receptor.

Two workmen, sober and industrious, had a violent quarrel, and were taken before a magistrate. The latter asked the cause. It seemed that one had accused the other of stealing his coat. And I can prove it too, he said. How? asked the magistrate. I alway keep my card in the pocket. On searching the garment, (Says Harper's Magazine) nothing was found. Gimme my coat, he said. It was handed to him. He took two dried peas out of one of the pockets, and held them up triumphantly. P. P. Peter Powell. That's my name. Them's my card. He got the coat.

THE Secretary of State, says the "Pioneer", has sanctioned the Government of India's proposals for increased rates of pay in the higher branches of the Forest Service with retrospective effect from the 11th February. The pay of the Inspector-General of Forests will in future be Rs. 2,500 a month and that of the Chief Conservator in Burma Rs. 2,150. First grade Conservators will receive Rs. 1,900, per mensem 2nd grade Conservator, Rs. 1,700 and third grade Conservators Rs. 1,500. The distribution of the total number of Conservators' posts among the grades will be equal, an excess of one falling in the second grade and an excess of two in the second and third grades. Present and future holders of the appointments of Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator and Conservator will not be entitled to receive exchange compensation allowance, and in the case of Conservators no acting promotion from grade to grade will be allowed for privilege leave vacancies.

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No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

MAY one supplement the many anecdotes about the young King of Spain with one that is told against the Duke de Santo Mauro, whose dislike to petitions in any form is well known at the Spanish Court? One day King Alfonso handed him a folded paper, saying it was a petition on behalf of an old difficulty, namely, the much-discussed introduction of the eight hours' working day. It is my desire that you attend to it immediately, said the King, seeing the Minister was inclined to raise difficulty about attending to an informal petition. Finding that the King was very much in earnest the petition was unwillingly unrolled. Much to the amusement of all present, the document was found to be in the young King's handwriting. It begged in piteous terms for a little more leisure from national duties, and suggested that he should not be asked to work more than eight hours a day, and that he might have his Sundays off!

Bishop Brindle who officiated at the reception of Princess Ena in the Roman Catholic Church, had a most distinguished career as an Army chaplain in Egypt and the Soudan. No chaplain was ever more popular in the Army with officers and men of all denominations. At Tel-el-Kebir, instead of remaining with the ambulances he was with the Royal Irish Regiment in their charge over the entrenchments. He said he wanted "to be with his boys" where they might most need him. In the Khartoum campaign, though he had a right to a horse, he would never ride, but tramped with the men. After his appointment to the see of Nottingham he was present at a reception at Cardinal Vaughan's house at Westminster. The room was crowded with officers who had served in Egypt and had come to do honour to their old comrade. The Bishop wore on his purple soutane a long row of orders and medals, the crescent of a Turkish order hanging close to his episcopal cross of gold. Dr. Brindle laughed heartily as one of his old friends of the Soudan whispered to him: "You did not wear such a fine kit, my lord when I had my last chat with you. You wore the khaki then."

When Lady de Clifford returns from her honeymoon trip she will find her Irish home one of the most handsomely equipped residences in the whole of Ireland. In the absence of a responsible resident, Dalgan House had been somewhat neglected for a number of years, but since Lord de Clifford attained his majority structural alterations of an extensive character and schemes of decoration and improvement on a lavish scale have been proceeding both in the house itself and the picturesque grounds adjoining. His Lordship appears to be thoroughly progressive and up-to-date in his ideas. The antiquated oil-lamps are being relegated to the scrap heap and electricity introduced. Extensive stabling accommodation is being provided the latest methods in construction and fittings being observed. The beautifully equipped kennels are a feature of the general surroundings, and it is understood that his Lordship means to maintain them in a style worthy of his predecessors, so that the Dalgan hounds may be regarded as the smartest pack in Ireland.

The Bishop of London invariably observes such Fast days as Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, when the simplest of fare is served at all meals. On one of these Fast days last year the Bishop had a visitor to luncheon (who for some reason could not come on any other date that week), and the repast consisted of some inexpensive fish with a little cold meat, the latter being merely brought to the dining-room in case the guest could not eat fish. The host apologised for this frugal menu, but added that it was his rule not to have the usual dishes served on Fast days.

Mr. Max Pemberton has resigned the editorship of Cassell's Magazine after a successful reign of nearly ten years, during which he secured for it a high place in the English periodical press. Freed from the responsibilities and worries of the editorial chair, Mr. Pemberton will have more leisure for his more serious work, the telling of stirring tales of adventure, into which he throws all the brightness of his own cheery energetic temperament. He is the most versatile of our popular novelists, and owes some of this versatile many-sideness to the fact he began life as a free lance journalist, was brought early in contact with practical realities, and so escaped the danger of getting into a mere literary groove. Some twenty years ago Max Pemberton was one of the band of young journalists who helped Alfred Harmsworth, now Lord Northcliffe, to make answers a success. There were anxious days for all concerned in the enterprise. One day Mr. Harmsworth sent back to Max all the articles he had written that week. I like your work as much as ever, he wrote, I should like to print every line, but the paper is doing badly, and I fear I should not be able to pay you for your work. Perhaps you can use it elsewhere. Mr. Pemberton sent the articles again to the paper, telling his friend that he was ready to take the risk, and Answers turned the corner and became a success, the foundation of many more successes for all concerned.

The first novel that Mr. Pemberton wrote, The Diary of a Scoundrel, appeared in a Society paper. It was a clever piece of work, but it was his second book that scored. Just as Stevenson wrote Treasure Island for boy readers and it made him famous with older folk, so Pemberton wrote the Iron Pirate for the boy readers of Chums, of which he was the first editor. That wonderful story of the wealthy man who took the up-to-date piracy, and held up Atlantic liners with a splendid cruiser built and armed in secret, caught the fancy of old and young alike, and sold like wild-fire, and Max Pemberton found his true vocation as a writer of daringly adventurous romance. He still makes raids into journalism.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, the new member for King's Lynn, spoke for the first time in the House in the debate on the Navy Estimates, and made a vigorous attack on the recently introduced system of training our naval officers as officers of all work. Mr. Bellairs is a naval expert, and says "U. P." unlike many of the naval experts of the Press, his views carry weight in naval circles. No one can say that Mr. Bellairs is a mere theorist. He made his mark as a scientific officer during his career in the Navy which he left with the rank of lieutenant. I believe he retired only because his sight had fallen a little below the high standard required for executive officers. He served both in home waters and on the China station specialising as a torpedo officer.

One of his electrical inventions was adopted by the Admiralty. Since his retirement he has lectured at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. He has acted for the "Times" as correspondent during naval manœuvres, and he is the U. B. of the "Daily Graphic," whose naval notes and articles are quoted by the scientific press all over the world. More than one of the reforms he has advocated has been adopted by the Admiralty. Last year he caused a sensation by an attack on the policy Admiralty the matter of the provision of heavy guns for our warships. He gave proof that our big naval guns are very short lived and that we had not a sufficient reserve in hand. At first attempts were made to deny his statements as mere alarmist talk, but in the end it was admitted that he was right, and steps were taken to set matters on a safer footing. It says much for Mr. Bellairs's patriotism that, in his anxiety not to give the foreigner too much information, he understated his case, and even when attacked still kept some of the most telling facts in his possession unpublished.

Major Gilbert McMicking, C.M.G., of Miltonise, Wigtownshire, who has been elected as Liberal M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire, comes of old Covenanting stock, one of his ancestors, also named Gilbert McMicking, having been a staunch and conspicuous upholder of the Solemn League and Covenant. Many stories are still told in Wigtownshire about this old Covenanter. One of them is this. He would not tell a lie to save his life, but the old gentleman was artful none the less. One day from his house at Miltonise he espied a party of dragoons coming across the muirs to apprehend him. Hastily getting into a suit of very old clothes, the old Laird started alone the road to meet the red-coats. He was, of course, stopped, and, as none of the dragoons knew him by sight, was asked, Is the Laird at home? A weel, answered the Laird with perfect truthfulness, he was there when I was there. The soldiers moved rapidly on to the house, and the wary old Covenanter betook himself to the mosses and the hillside, where no horse soldier could follow.

MR. WILLIAM TATTERSALL, of Manchester, says it is now (15 March) officially stated that the Indian cotton crop will be close upon 600,000 bales less than last season or a falling off of 15 per cent. Then the Egyptian yield will probably be 300,000 cantars smaller, and it looks as if the American output will be quite 2,500,000 bales below the year ending last August. Fortunately, there was a modest carry-over in America last September, owing to the record yield of 1904-5.

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Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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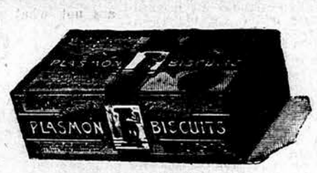
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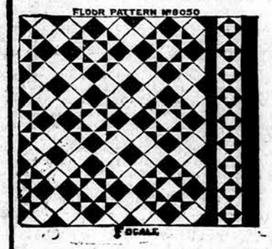
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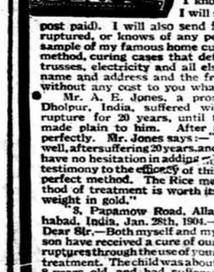
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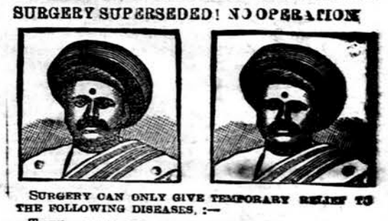
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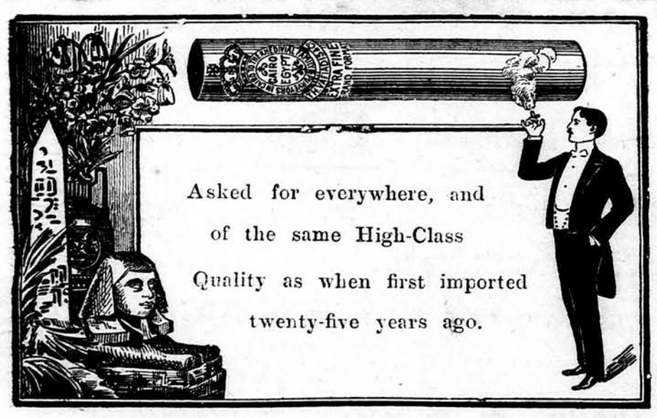
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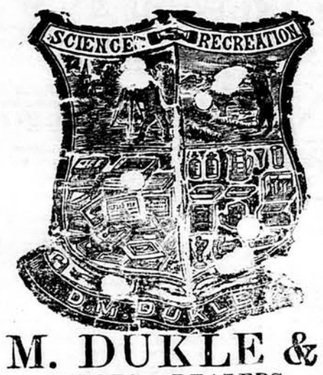
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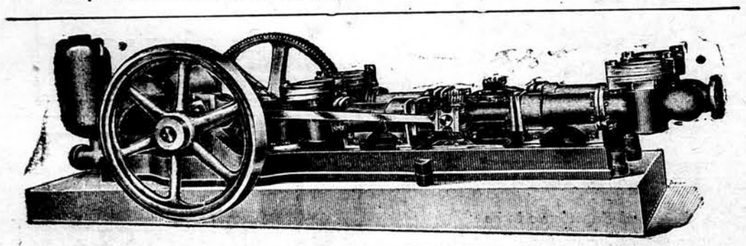
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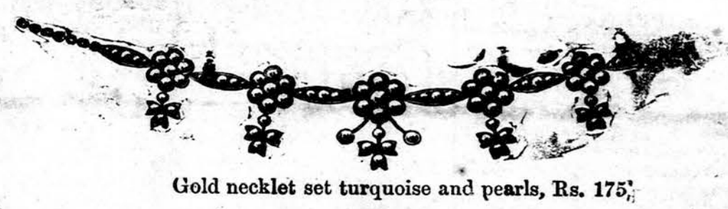
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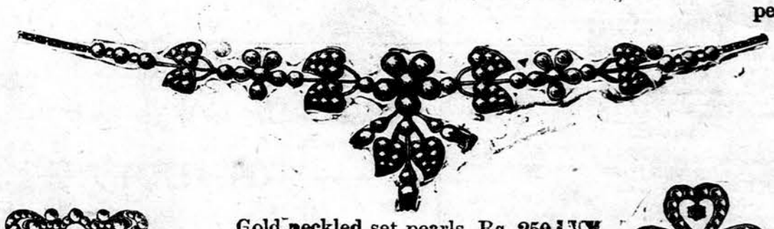

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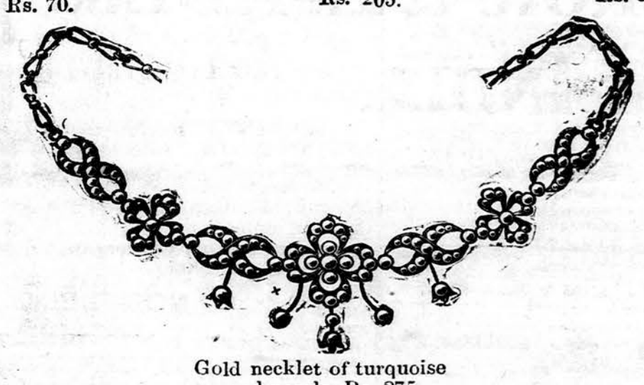

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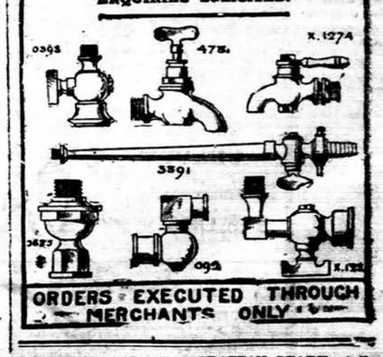
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